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THE
MARYLAND FARMER:

DEVOTED TO
AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE,

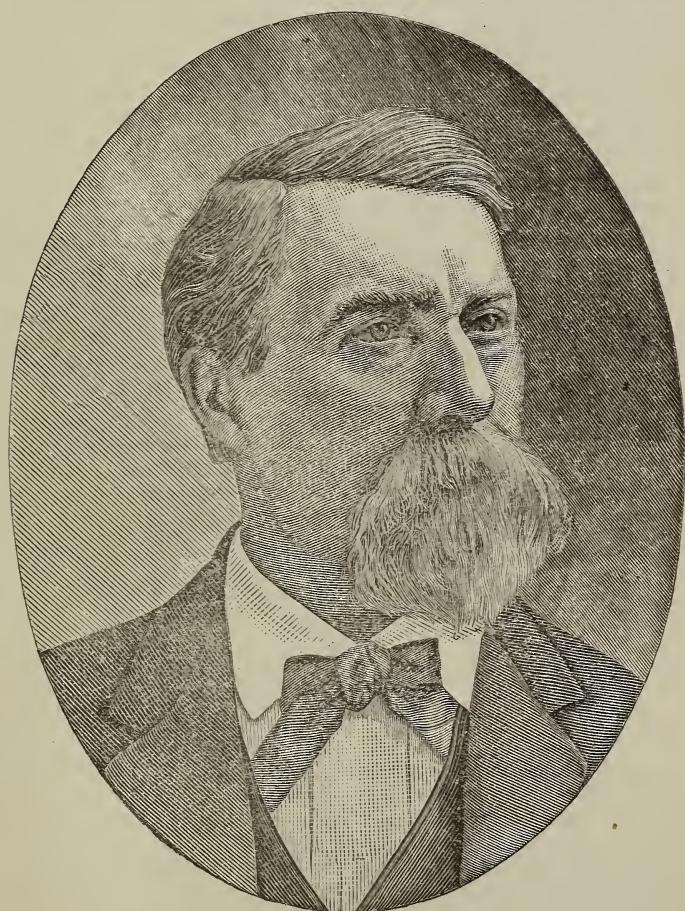


LIVE STOCK
and RURAL ECONOMY.

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No. 8.



GEN. E. A. CARMAN,
CHIEF CLERK OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

We are enabled in this issue to give our readers a correct presentment of the present chief clerk of the United States Agricultural Department. The *National Farmer*, of Washington city, was the first paper to secure for its readers the above like-

ness, and accompanied it by a well written biographical sketch of the General, from which we make the following extracts. After showing the peculiar fitness of the incumbent to discharge the delicate, laborious and highly important duties devolving upon the chief clerk of the Agricultural Department, the *National Farmer* details the following facts connected with Gen. Carman.

"As Chief, he has quickly, even intuitively, to perceive and intelligently grasp the multitudinous measures that constantly present themselves for prompt action in order to keep the dozen different divisions of the Department smoothly running, like unto a wheel within a wheel.

"Born at Metuchen, Middlesex county, New Jersey, in 1834, his early days were passed on a farm. For four years, and until 1853, he was book-keeper in the Farmers' National Bank, at Rahway, New Jersey, but health failing he was obliged to relinquish the position, and by advice of his physician went South. Here he entered the Western Military Institute of Kentucky, graduated at the head of his class in 1855. He was then offered and accepted the chair of assistant professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the collegiate department of the University of Nashville, Tennessee, which he held one year, until his marriage in 1856, when he returned to his home in New Jersey and engaged in the farming and lumber business.

"Colonel Carman entered the Union Army at the beginning of the war, and was brevetted Brigadier General for gallant and meritorious services, and was mustered out of service at the close of the war in June, 1865.

"Returning to his home in New Jersey he was pressed to allow his name to be used for Congress, but declined, preferring to resume his business. In April, 1870, he was appointed Comptroller of Jersey City, a position which he held for five years. In July, 1877, he was offered the chief clerkship of the Department of Agriculture by the then newly appointed Commissioner, Le Duc, a position he still holds with great credit to himself and distinguished success for the Government.

"Commissioner Loring's administration of the Department of Agriculture, the most commendable one, all things considered, since its organization, owes no little of its merit to the comprehensive and watchful care of Gen. Carman, who exhibits in the most emphatic sense, all the virtue there is in the familiar adage, 'the right man in the right place.'

"In personal appearance, General Carman is tall, straight and well proportioned, of pleasant address and quiet manners. He is always well poised and armed for any occasion. In habits he is orderly and systematic—accomplishing, when necessary, an unusual amount of work with the least amount of friction. His dislike for public notoriety in connection with his own modest estimate of himself, is his only barrier to positions of greater usefulness which his abilities justly enable him to adorn."

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**Address of Augustine J. Smith, President
of the Maryland Agricultural College,
to the Graduates and Students on
Commencement Day, June 28th, 1883.**

Young Gentlemen Graduates:—

With all institutions of learning, commencement day is a memorable day. It is, perhaps, the most memorable day in their history, as besides being the occasion of a largely awakened public interest, upon this, more than any other day in the academic year, do they assert their institutional authority and proclaim their power and influence as educational agencies through the verdict then rendered, which determines the scholastic and literary status of graduates and students.

It is a day which emphasizes the fact that the anxieties, cares and intellectual toil of the year had ended and the harvest gathered, professors and students presenting themselves before the constituted authorities and the assembled public to hearken to the record which had been made up, the former taking their sheaves with them as the product of faithful and conscientious instruction, and the latter to receive the testimonial reward of studious, industry and fidelity.

It is a day when parents, guardians and friends assemble to indulge in commendable rejoicings and to offer congratulations of encouragement and love. It is a time when eminent and honored citizens and officials

and the representatives of educational interests come together to evince by their presence their appreciation of the vast importance of educational work and power.

Such is commencement day as it distinguishes and signalizes the career of educational institutions. To you, as graduates, it has a personal significance of far deeper meaning. It marks the era in your life when the climax of your ambition as a student has been attained and fruition secured; yet, it admonishes you at the same time that with this culmination of a rational joy, comes the solemn period of serious, self-reliant life-work. The threshold of the temple of Duty has just been reached.—Whether its vestibule will be entered and the hidden treasures of its inner courts be explored will depend upon the fortitude, endurance and conscientious perseverance which you will exhibit. The testimonials which will be delivered to you to-day should encourage you, and give you nerve and strength to overcome the difficulties which you will assuredly encounter. It should be a precious reflection to know that they rest upon personal merit, as the product of days and nights, and months and years of patient, persistent and perplexing study.

It gives me pleasure, young gentlemen, as president of this college, to place these testimonials in your possession as the testimony of its faculty that the honors therein embodied were honestly acquired and worthily bestowed.

Do not commit the fatal mistake that with the ownership of this parchment the battle of life has been won. If you are wise, you will value it as simply the possession of an equipment for the serious conflict before you, as the assurance of your instructors that with the knowledge, and the intellectual and physical training which you have received at this institution, you are prepared to enter the lists with your fellows who may equally be full armed for the same trying ordeal.

In the ennobling pursuit of agriculture you have been faithfully instructed, both as regards the science of agriculture, the cultivation and gathering of crops and the selection and use of implements.

How judiciously and skillfully you will utilize this knowledge depends upon yourself. To the extent that the several conditions essential to remunerative production are observed or ignored will be

the yield. But the course of instruction is designed also to fit you for any calling in life, and the same rule applies to all vocations. Success or failure is the reward or penalty, just as the immutable principles which produce them are followed. Nor does it follow that the holder of a collegiate honor always comes out ahead in the race of life as against his less fortunate fellow in scholastic attainment. Too often is the former outstripped by the greater diligence and endurance of the latter.

Permit me in offering my congratulations, to express the hope that your career may be prosperous and happy, and that you may reflect honor upon yourself and your Alma Mater, being zealous in every good cause which tends to elevate and enoble your fellowman, not forgetting the fact that as the benificent civilization which we enjoy in this land of political and religious freedom is the offspring of the Christian's Bible, so can it only be enjoyed and perpetuated in its progressive and precious development by a thorough recognition of this truth.

One word to you young gentlemen students who have not yet escaped the clutches of educational work. You have a right to rejoice that the labor of the past year has ended. I congratulate you that the drum signals, roll call, books and perplexing problems will be matters of the past for some months to come. I hope your vacation may be one of rational enjoyment, but that you will draw with you at every step the lengthening cord of pleasant and affectionate memory which will cause you to feel and speak kindly of your Alma Mater and wish her God speed. God grant that you may be returned safely to your several homes to enjoy the happy greetings and re-union which await you.

The next session we hope to see you again within these walls with renewed strength and zeal to enjoy the increased educational facilities which we hope to give at the beginning of the next term. Let us one and all, strive to advance the welfare of this college, which, in its thoroughness of educational work, attractiveness of surroundings, and healthfulness of location, should commend it most strongly to all who desire to receive a liberal, practical and useful education, whether for entrance upon professional life or for pursuing the independent and ennobling occupation of the agriculturist.

Farm Work for August.

But little is to be said this month, as it is usually devoted to cleaning up and preparing for the grain crop of another year.

Rye.

Should be sown as soon as possible this month on well prepared ground, with not less than one bushel per acre. If sown among the standing corn, wait until the ground is drying after a rain. Then sow and cover with cultivators. Some sow at same time clover and timothy seed along with it—these last can be either before or after the cultivator has passed over the ground, but we think it best to cover the seed well. On light soil, two inches deep is not too deep for these seeds to be covered at this season of the year.

Fall Turnips.

Turnips for fall use ought not be seeded later than the third week in August. If the season is rainy, they may be seeded to advantage a week earlier. Everything, however, depends upon that. It is useless to see^t turnips in the midst of a protracted drought, but seize the first opportunity that the soil is in good condition and put in the crop.

The Soil and its Preparation.—The best soil for the turnip is a rich, deep, sandy loam. The next best is a micaceous or rotten rock soil. Indeed, the latter is excellent, if, as often happens, it abounds in potash rendered soluble by the disintegration of the rock, and the action of winter frosts and summer rains. But, whatever the soil, it ought to be plowed deep—the deeper the better—should be freed of weeds or clods, and brought to the finest condition of tilth by thorough pulverization.

Method of Seeding.—It is a general custom to sow turnip seed broadcast, but the better way is to seed in drills. The crop will be larger, is more easily kept clean, and the land is left in a better condition. In case of seeding in drills, one-half the manure should be applied directly to the drill, and the other half broadcast, and the subsequent plowing after the crop is drawn should be thorough, or more manure should be applied in the intervals between the drills, so as to make the manuring uniform.

After Culture.—As soon as the plants come up dust them with a mixture of wood ashes and soot. This work should be done when the dew is on of a morning. When the plants begin to make bulbs, eradicate all weeds, thin out where the plants stand too thickly, and with the hoe in

broadcast seeding, or with the cultivator if drilled, keep the soil constantly loose and light and clean through the growing season.

Manures.—As the turnip is a quick grower it requires easy access to such soluble food as is adapted to its wants. Therefore, before it is sown the land should be often worked well, so as to incorporate a heavy dressing of well rotted barnyard manure with the soil, and at the last preparation for the seed sow 200 lbs. of S. C. Rock, dissolved, and 100 lbs. of Kainit, well mixed with the dissolved bone. One half broadcast and one-half of the mixture in the drills. One of the best spots for a turnip patch is a piece of ground that has been cow panned during the summer, deeply plowed and then re-cow-panned; fertilized as above and put in perfect order by plow, cultivator and harrow. The Red Top, Aberdeen, Yellow and Malta are good kinds to sow for late crops of the turnip.

Setting a Timothy Meadow.

No land should be laid down to grass unless the land is naturally a fertile alluvial, or has been made so by high manuring. It is also essential in the case of timothy that the soil should contain a considerable admixture of clay, and that whilst it ought not to be wet, it should be cool and moist and well drained.

As to Manures—In case the soil requires help, the best fertilizer for producing heavy crops of grass are wood ashes and bone dust, or, in other words, phosphates. These should be applied at the rate of fifty bushels of unleached wood ashes to the acre, or their equivalent in the crude potash of commerce, and two hundred pounds of super-phosphate. Where pasture and not marketable timothy hay is desired an admixture of grass seed may be used to advantage. In this case it is better to omit timothy, as ripening late and giving no aftermath, and resort to orchard grass, one bushel—Kentucky blue grass, one-half bushel—red top, one-half bushel—perennial rye grass, one-half bushel, with three pounds of sweet scented vernal grass seed. The soil for such a meadow may be of a lighter texture than that required for timothy; but care should be taken to moisten the orchard grass and Kentucky blue grass seeds for a few hours before seeding. Then mix all together with wood ashes and sow when the soil is not too dry.

Fall Potatoes.

Keep these free of weeds and grass; keep the soil well stirred between the rows, and earth up the vines.

Granaries.

Wash these with hot lye and then white-wash them thoroughly. Fumigate them with sulphur if necessary.

Poultry Houses.

Keep these clean; white-wash the walls and floors, and strew over the latter, sand and wood ashes. Keep the nests clean and change them frequently.

Fences.

Keep these in good repair.

Sheep.

Keep tar at the bottom of the troughs, with salt sprinkled over it to protect the sheep from the fly that deposits its eggs in their nostrils.

Late Corn.

Keep the cultivators busy in the corn, and do not lay them by until tasseling commences, and the soil is perfectly light and free of weeds.

Briars and Weeds.

Root out, cut up and burn all briars and weeds.

Orchards.

Look to your orchards as advised last month.

Wet Lands.

August is the best month for draining wet lands.

Fallowing for Wheat.

In fallowing for wheat, plow deep; the deeper you plow, and the finer condition into which you get your land, the better prospect you will have of a good crop. Examine well the fertilizer market, and use freely such as by experience you have found to suit your soil.

Wool.

All who have not been foolish enough to listen to the tales of wool buyers, should hold out until the autumn, when the manufacturers will be forced to pay a decent price. The dealers have, from early spring and since the slight reduction on imported wools by the new tariff, been working a *bear* game, but will have to knock under, if the wool grower is only true to his own interest.

Garden Work for August.

The work in the garden is considerable this month. Besides the saving of seeds as they ripen and cleaning up of the debris left by the crops after they have matured and harvested, there is the following work to be done.

Turnips.—Up to the 20th of August turnips may be seeded, but it is better to have the crop down earlier. For the best mode of preparation and the best fertilizers, see Farm Work for this month.

Celery Beds.—See that the celery beds are prepared in the best manner, and when this is done set your plants.

Setting out Cabbage Plants.—Cabbage plants for fall use should have been set out before this. If the work is not done, choose a moist day and do it at once. If the season continues dry, still set out the plants of an evening; water freely.

Cabbage.—Keep cabbage plants already planted free of weeds, and water abundantly in dry weather.

Asparagus Beds.—Clean off Asparagus beds, fork over the bed and top dress liberally with salt and wood ashes.

Spinach.—During the first and second weeks of the month prepare a bed for spinach, make it very rich. Sow in drills for use in September and October. Towards the close of the month prepare another bed of the richest soil for early spring spinach. For this latter sow spinach of the prickly variety.

Radishes.—Continue to sow radish seed of the turnip rooted variety once a week during the month. The Chinese Rose or White Radish is the best.

Small Salading—Sow small salading to come in succession at intervals of a week.

Peas.—A few rows of peas may be sown in the shady part of the garden. They must be watered freely and often.

Beans—Continue to plant beans. Beans for pickles should be planted towards the middle of the month. Hoe and water your climbing beans.

Lettuce—Set out lettuce plants for heading, and sow a fresh bed for late use.

Endtress—Tie up to bleach, such of the endive plants as are large enough.

Melons and Canteleupes.—Keep these clean and water freely in dry weather.

Budding.—Cherries and plums may be budded this month, wherever the bark parts freely from the wood.

Watering.—Water all the growing plants in the garden often and regularly, choosing by preference the evening for this work, after the sun goes down.

Flies and Bugs.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by 'Rough on Rats' 15c

State and Independent Fairs, 1883.

STATE.

Colorado, Denver	July 17 to Sept. 30
Nebraska, Omaha	Sept 10, 15
Montana, Helena	Sept. 3, 8
California	Sept 10, 15
Maryland, Baltimore	Oct 29 Nov 2
Virginia, Richmond	Oct 31, Nov 2
West Virginia, Wheeling	Sept 10, 15
North Carolina, Raleigh	Oct 15, 20
South Carolina, Columbia	Nov 13 16
Kentucky, Lexington	Aug 28 Sept 1
Mississippi, Meriden	Oct 29 Nov 3
Arkansas, Little Rock	Oct 16, 20
Texas, Austin	Oct 16, 10
Ontario, Toronto	Sept 11, 22
Nova Scotia, Truro	Sept 25, Oct 1
Maine, Lewiston	Sept 17, 22
New Hampshire, Manchester	Sept 3, 8
Connecticut, Meriden	Sept 17, 22
Rhode Island, Providence	Sept 25, 28
Vermont, Burlington	Sept 10, 15
New Jersey, Waverly	Sept 17, 23
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	Sept 24 29
Delaware, Dover	Sept 24 29
Ohio, Columbus	Sept 3, 8
Michigan, Detroit	Sept 17, 22
Indiana, Indianapolis	Sept 24, 29
Illinois, Chicago	Sept 24, 29
Wisconsin, Madison	Sept 3, 8
Minnesota, Owatonna	Sept 3, 8
Iowa, Des Moines	Aug 31, Sept 7
Missouri, St. Louis	Oct 1, 8
Kansas, Topeka	Sept 10, 15

INDEPENDENT AND DISTRICT

American Institute, New York	Oct 3, Dec 1
New England, Manchester, N. H.	Sept 3, 8
Louisville Exposition, Louisville, Ky	Aug 1, Nov 10
Pittsburgh Exposition, Pittsburgh, Pa	Sept 6, Oct 13
Inter State Exposition, St. Joseph's, Mo.	Sept 3, 8
District Fair Ass'n, Carbondale, Ill.	Oct 8, 12
Western Michigan, Grand Rapids	Sept 24, 28
North-Eastern, Indiana, Waterloo, Ind.	Oct 1, 5
Fat Cattle Show, Chicago, Ill.	Nov 14, 22
Tri-State, Toledo	Sept 10, 11, 12, 13, 14
West Virginia Central Agricultural and Mechanical, Clarksburg	Sept 18, 20
Dominion Exposition, St. Johns, N. B.	Oct 2, 7
Tri-State Exposition, (Williams' Grove) Mechanicsburg, Pa.	Aug 20, 26

GROWTH OF AGRICULTURE.—The progress of agriculture in the United States is most noteworthy. No other country in the world compares with us in agricultural development, as shown by the following facts;

AREA OF ACRES.

	TILLAGE	PASTORAL	F FARMS
1850	61,000,000.	232,000,000	293,000,000
1860	83,000,000	279,000,000	362,000,000
1870	96,000,000	324,000,000	420,000,000
1880	166,000,000	341,000,000	507,000,000

—*Farmer's Review*,

For the Maryland Farmer.

A Plea for Local Fairs.

Portage county, in Ohio, may well be ranked as one of the most prosperous areas in the State, (and in some respects may well challenge comparison with other counties. Its prosperity is not confined to any one industry, but this distinction comes from the many, for not only are grains of all kinds produced in abundance, but also roots and potatoes in vast quantities, fruits of remarkable excellence, so much so that London is a large purchaser, and to this add the dairy, which is second to no other country, in the value of the herds, and products, and the thousands of tons of coal mined, and when all this is accomplished by 26,000 inhabitants, all told; and who occupy an area of 500 square miles, it needs something more than ordinary animation and competition to prosecute these industries to the point of success that they have attained. To this end we may assign them principle causes, a general diffusion of intelligence, the largest opportunities of acquiring education, this is last best illustrated by the boy born in a log cabin, thence working his way up to the Presidency of Hiram College, an institution that does this country great credit, and thence to the nation's Chief Magistrate as James A. Garfield; and last, the organization and abundant maintainance of no less than seven or eight township fairs that are annually held, beside two of more ambitious attainment, the county fair, which is recognized by the State Board, and another independent society that rather overshadows the county exhibit in importance.—The last venture in this field promises more than the others, for not only does it combine all that has lent interest to them, but at this one, the exhibition of farm machinery is to be the special attraction, not only to be shown but be subjected to field trials, that shall determine something towards settling which is best.

We admit that we have taken a long text but the sermon will be shorter. Aside from all these matters, the importance of these small local fairs cannot be overestimated in their influence for good in the direction for which they are instituted. It is sure that the stock and machinery is gathered from a limited area, that is bounded by the farmers own observation, scaled

down as it is from states, to townships, and our farmer finds the machinery used, and the stock raised upon farms within his knowledge, and sees at a glance that they are of average production and in daily use, rather than the vast collection of fancy stock fitted for the great fair, and a vast collection of machines, that at best, can only in part be applied to the uses of his farm.

The special lesson we thus find is a comparison of average, rather than in extremes, such as are obtained by numbers of farmers in every community, and the farther value heightened by the freedom of an acquaintance, that allows an exchange of views, and the farm practice by which they have attained success, or wherein failure has been met in the raising of stock, or in crops, and how a number of farmers may arrive at as pleasing results. Of course these premiums are "rewards of merits," but to possess them, honestly won from neighbors, will in the end prove quite, or even more beneficial than to receive the bestowal of the great fairs, and the methods that too often savor of a political trickery that has to be "watched out for" to obtain just recognition.

Another feature of these smaller fairs is the culture and maintainance of the social element which is not less profitable to a community than the purpose of the fair itself. With the passing away of the pioneer element of the country, and the abandoning of that peculiar warm hearted hospitality they exhibited, there is a gradual drifting to the opposite extreme, and these fairs bringing the people of a district together, has a tendency to make friendship and acquaintance more general, and avoid at the start, the tendency towards clanishness, which, in the end, finds its development in aristocracy. As stated at these fairs, or "Dicker" day as they have been "nicknamed," the meeting of friends is general, and many new acquaintances are formed, and old ones strengthened, and the sociability is like to become general, so that it is a sort of friendship building that goes very far in making complete the character and reputation of a community, things that can have no part in the great fair, where the exhibitors and throng, as a rule, meet and part as strangers; and the value of the fair to the one, becomes only to obtain the most premiums; and the other, to see the

most and nicest things without regard to their actual, practical value.

We do not mean to be understood as regarding the great fairs as of trifling value. In their place, they are a great benefit, and as an educator in showing the extreme point in practical or fancy farming, and manufacture, call it one of these or both: they have been of much and lasting benefit, and the advancing in number and the better observance of the local fair can but in the end contribute to the larger organization. Still we hold, taking the township fair, manage it rightly as it may be done, and it has claims which cannot or should not be ignored.

OHIO, June, 1883.

JOHN GOULD.

ENSILAGE.—In speaking of ensilage, the veteran agriculturist, John J. Thomas, Union Springs, N. Y., says: "From observation and personal experience, I think the preservation of corn fodder in silos will be largely adopted by skillful farmers. It has several advantages, namely; 1, comparatively small space required for storing a given amount; 2, the greater ease with which the fodder may be cut short while soft and green; 3, avoiding the labor and risk of curing in shocks in the field; 4, the readiness with which the stalks may be harvested in all weather except pouring rains; 5, the whole of the stalks being eaten by the cattle and the advantages of green or succulent food through winter; 6, increase in the flow of milk, some ten or twelve per cent.

ASHES FOR MEADOWS.

Ashes, leached or unleached, makes an excellent fertilizer for either meadow or pasture if sown upon ground which is naturally dry. They are as valuable for the grain grower as the dairyman. Leached ashes by the load are worth about twice as much as barnyard manure, and unleached 25 cents a bushel. The immediate effect of ashes is not equal to that of manure, but it continues much longer. Coal ashes are chiefly useful for their mechanical effect in loosening a compact soil.—*National Live Stock Journal, Chicago.*

BUCHU-PAIBA.

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1 Druggists

Address by A. M. Williams.

Before the Elmira (N. Y.) Farmers Club

We take pleasure in giving an extract from this able and thoughtful address and shall in future numbers furnish other extracts from it, and but for its length would give it in its entirety.

"The subject of commercial fertilizers is at present attracting great attention. Whoever has anything to say on the subject of agriculture can scarcely avoid saying something on this subject. Had I been among the first to investigate and appreciate these manures, I should be proud of the act. So far from this, I have shut my eyes upon the whole subject, and given them no consideration until compelled to by evidence too strong to be resisted. In the discussions in the Onondaga County Farmers' Club, the subject of fertilizers has been discussed for some weeks. During these discussions many facts have been stated on this subject that have satisfied me that the matter was of more importance than I had any idea of. Carefully conducted experiments have shown a gain by using these fertilizers far beyond anything we had reason to expect. The Farmers' Fertilizing Co. has erected large works in Syracuse, and its goods are now used by nearly all the best farmers about us. In my neighborhood the people are mostly gardeners. Their staple manure is barn-yard manure. In the last few years the gardening has become so extensive that a sufficient supply of barnyard manure can not be obtained. The consequence has been that these manures have been used on a part of their crops. I understand that on certain crops they succeed even better than with the barn-yard manure. They use these manures on potatoes, cabbages, vines and some other crops, but I have not information sufficiently definite to give much practical instruction in the matter, as it is only by accidental circumstances that I have learned anything on the subject. I cannot help seeing from my window the farmers' teams going by with loads of phosphates, which they apply to nearly all their crops. These farmers are men that are not in the habit of throwing away their money. One of these farmers told me that these manures made just the difference on his wheat between a good crop and no

crop. I can say nothing on this subject from experience, as I have never bought, sold or used a pound, but one thing is safe for us all, that is to ascertain by experiment if it pays; if it does, use it; if not, leave it. The great difficulty, so far as I can see, is to know exactly what the land needs. On a comparatively poor piece of land, a farmer sometimes gets a large crop by the application of wood ashes. He naturally thinks this increase is due to the potash in the ashes. This may be, or may not be, for the ashes contain other elements of plant food. It is certain that oftentimes the addition of potash to the land is a great benefit. The benefit of these manure is attributed by some to the phosphoric acid they contain, but the fact is, any one of the elements they contain may be wanting in the soil, and thus their application may make, as my neighbor says, the difference between a good crop and a failure. Barn-yard manure alone would keep the land in good condition if we could get enough of it; but the fact is, we can not get enough of it; we must then feed the land with something else or see it constantly approximate towards barrenness. We are sometimes told that in the oldest settled parts of New England the average product of grain per acre is greater than twenty years ago. This fact is quoted to show that land does not wear out by cultivation. The statement carries on its face a false impression. Those who make these statements do not tell us that the owners feed those lands with as much regularity as they feed their cattle. Nobody supposes that the land will wear out if the elements of fertility removed by the crops are returned to the soil. It is plain that the elements of fertility do not exist in the soil in inexhaustible quantities. It follows then that every crop diminishes the fertility unless these elements are returned in some form. Not only with regard to manures but with reference to each of the other questions now occupying the attention of the public, let us experiment as far as our circumstances permit, and learn for ourselves what is true and not depend on any authority whatever. It is a singular fact that on questions that could be so easily settled there should be such diversity of opinion as there appears to be on many questions that are subjects of discussion.

* * * *

"I see in the papers recipes for making home-made fertilizers of bones, sulphuric acid and many other ingredients. These recipes are mixtures of sense and nonsense in very unequal proportions, the sense being an exceedingly small quantity.

"I have an opinion that bone when brought into proper condition is good for any land, and for any crop, and if the farmer can have a mill and grind it, it is all right, still I apprehend it is not an easy matter to collect bones sufficient to fertilize our broad acres. Suppose we did have enough, how many of us without apparatus or any practical knowledge of the subject choose to go into the business of experimenting with sulphuric acid. This may all do on paper, but it will amount to nothing in practice."

For the Maryland Farmer.

Farm Work.

It is an old saying that "in time of peace prepare for war." So, in agricultural economy, in times of comparative rest, preparations should be made for all active operations that are carried on. As a general rule, the more leisure months of winter in which efforts upon the farm, save the getting and preparing of fire-wood, must cease, there is afforded an opportunity for study reflection, and the adoption of ways and means for the government of seasonable work. Success can hardly be expected to follow where there is no fixed and definite purpose kept in mind.

Upon the supposition that the plans for the present season have all been properly matured, it is proper to consider some matter, that the hum of the season would allow to pass until too late.

There is no occupation that requires a more careful consideration of methods and results than that of the farmer; and yet, how few avail themselves of the knowledge which they might possess. Thus, some particular course may have been pursued which is believed to have increased a crop very much, and yet none of the conditions are noted at the time, and in a few years at least, no distinct idea is had of conditions and operations, and so what was gained is not only lost to the individual himself, but to the entire farming community.

Every farmer is entitled to all the facts that all other farmers obtain in relation to

the management and production of crops, and for this reason more care should be exercised in preserving the main facts at least.

So, while conducting the labors of the farm, the hands must be busy, let also the head be sufficiently occupied to retain the different modes of procedure until they can be properly and permanently recorded.

A farmer is not fully equipped, as the law of obligation to himself and others requires, until he has provided for his constant and daily use, a suitable memorandum book and pencil, with which to make record of all such items as he is desirous of preserving and which he is unwilling to trust to his memory. Notwithstanding this, at first view may appear to offer such an obstacle as to discourage its adoption as a permanent undertaking, a little practice will dissipate all fears, and if once commenced will not likely be abandoned.

Absolute success requires that items be noted at the proper time, otherwise a delay may result in a loss of the whole. How many times has this been illustrated in the case of those who even mean to be particular.

Said a man who had set out an orchard of choice and new varieties of fruit: "Now I meant to have taken off the names of the varieties before the tags were lost, but I let it run along, and now I don't know one kind from another."

How many are the cases in which important experiments have been tried, and from not having been properly recorded, might as well never have been tried, so far as any permanent benefits are concerned.

This keeping a memorandum of important facts and matters connected with farming operations, then, becomes an important part of farm work; not only the keeping of an account of successes with the causes, but also a chart of failures with the supposed reason at least.

If a mariner runs upon a sand-bar or ledge of rocks before unknown, which causes a disaster, the place is immediately noted upon the sailing charts, so that other seamen may avoid the danger; is it any less important that the pursuit of a certain course in farming which results in disaster, should be carefully marked out, that the unexperienced or uninformed may be warned of the danger.

When it is considered how many are

engaged in agricultural pursuits, if all should determine to make a note of operation with all the circumstances attending the same, what vast numbers of experiments could be tried, and what quantities of valuable information could be obtained in the course of a single year. Then let farmers make the effort just for once, and mark the result. W.M. H. YEOMANS.

Columbia, Conn.

♦♦♦

Silk Culture Progressing.

"The Spirit of Kansas," published at Lawrence, Kansas, says:

"Mrs. Diggs, of this city has just finished feeding a million silk worms. Miss Maggie Rockafeller has fed eighty thousand; they commenced this week to spin. The worms have done well and the experiment has been a success wherever it has been tried. Osage orange leaves have been used for food instead of mulberry. Mrs. Diggs has sold many worms. It takes from 150 to 200 cocoons to weigh a pound and they are worth from 75 cents \$1.50 per pound. At 200 in a pound there would be 500 pounds in 100,000 cocoons, worth \$500 or upwards. It requires thirty-five days to do the work. At first this is light, but the last week or two the worms are voracious feeders and 100,000 will need 250 pounds of leaves per day. There will be many more raised next year."

[This beautiful industry should be tried by our Middle States people. There are hundreds of women, girls, old men and boys who could make dollars, where now they do not earn single cents, by raising silk worms for sale, or spinning the silk which always meets with a ready sale. Our soil and climate is well suited to the growth of the mulberry and other trees, on the leaves of which the silk worm feeds. This has been proven by fair tests years ago in this State, and the finest of sadler's silk produced at small cost, by a gentleman of Prince George's county, Maryland, for his own amusement and to establish the fact for the public benefit, yet, then, the time was not so propitious as now, and the industry died out for want of help. Things are entirely different now, and we expect

before long our ladies will have a silk factory rivalling their sisters in other States, who are realizing independent fortunes by exertions in this new field of pleasant labor. The Osage orange furnishes as good food as the *Morus Multicaulis*.—Eds. MD. FAR.]

What the Farmers should Study.

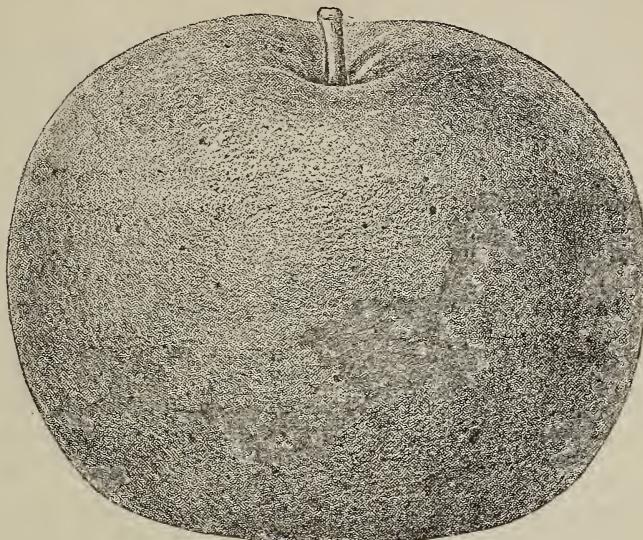
The farmer should study the law of concentration. He should learn how to concentrate his crops on the best paying articles. Does he consider that butter, beef, pork and mutton represent only a certain amount of hay, grass or grain that his farm produces? That instead of selling the raw commodities, he can, by putting them into these articles, get much better returns for his products? His study should be how to transform the products of his farm into something that is concentrating and will bring him the most money. What he raises has got to go to some market. By concentrating it, little freight will have to be paid and thus much will be saved. A farm is not only a farm; it is, or should be, a factory for changing the products into articles of general consumption that have a commercial value the world over, that are of the best quality, that will keep well and sell well, and bring prices that will pay well for the skill, labor and capital employed in producing them.—Petersburg. Va. Mess.

♦♦♦

A Swarm of Bees.

B hopeful, B cheerful, B happy, B kind,
B busy of Body, B modest of mind,
B earnest, B truthful B firm and B fair,
Of all Miss B Havion B sure and B war.
B think ere yon stumble of what may B fall;
B truthful to yourself and B faithful to all.
B brave to B ware of the sins that B set;
B sure that no sin will another B get,
B watchful, B ready, open, B frank,
B manly to all men whate'er their rank.
B just and B generous, B honest, B wise,
B mindful of time, and B certain it flies.
B prudent, B liberal, of order B fond,
B uy less than you need B fore buying B yond,
B careful, but yet B the first to B stow,
B temperate, B steadfast-to anger B slow
B thoughtful, B thankful, whate'er may B tide,
B justifil, B joyful, B cleanly B side,
B pleasant, B patient, B fervent to all,
B best if you can, but B humble withal,
B prompt and B dutiful, still B polite;
B reverent, B quiet, B sure and B right;
B calm, B retiring, B ne'er led astray,
B grateful, B cautious of those who B tray,
B tender, B loving, B good and B nigh—
B loved shalt thou B, and all else B thine,

HORTICULTURE.



The Ivanhoe.

We are indebted to Mr. R. H. Haines, of Moorestown, N. J., for the cut and description of this beautiful and useful apple.

The picture seen above represents a good sized specimen of the promising new *late-keeping* apple. Almost every one in May and June has felt a desire for a refreshing juicy apple to eat, but at that time of the year the dry, mealy Roxbury russet is the only apple that can be obtained.

Description.—Ivanhoe, medium to large, well proportioned—just the prettiest form an apple can take—color, a deep golden yellow, when mellow. Keeps later than any of the longest keeping apples. Has been tested side by side in the same box with the Roxbury russet, Romanite, Winesap, etc., and has out-kept them all. Flesh *tender*, flavor excellent, tree vigorous, bears *early* and very abundantly.

What is said of it by those who have tried it:—

Keeping Qualities, etc.—“The Ivanhoe kept until the 6th of July, this year, though the drouth a year ago, caused most apples to mature earlier than usual.”

“It is an excellent eating apple, of fine size, averaging larger than the Winesap, (and often larger than Maiden Blush, New York Pippin, or Baldwin.) For market, I

know of no apples more profitable, for they keep until all other apples are gone, and from experiments made by one of my neighbors I believe that this kind of apple if put up carefully would keep the whole year round.

“The keeping qualities of the Ivanhoe apple were tested side by side in the same box with the Roxbury russet, the Romanite, the Winesap, the Rawle's Janet, and against all the more northern apples that were sent down to this market for sale. *It kept until there was not an apple in the market.*”

“The tree retains its fruit very late—the apples hanging on the tree long after frost. It produces fruit when quite young.”

“It will hang on the tree until Christmas. It is ‘iron clad.’”

•••

For the Maryland Farmer.

Orchard Management.

As soon as the cultivation of any kind of fruit or vegetable becomes general, and large plantations are coming into bearing, there are always some special kinds or species of insects which destroy plant, tree or fruit, and then the grower realizes that he must fight for his possessions, else the insects will claim all for their own, and leave the grower nought but vexation and loss.

for his portion. Unless every precaution is taken to stop the ravage of insects in the incipiency, they will soon get beyond control. Old or middle aged trees of both apple and peach, are more liable to the attack of insects of all kinds, especially so those insects which find snug retreats under the old, loose bark, where they can either deposit their eggs or lie dormant until the time for them to come forth to do their work of destruction. Our method of treating the trunks of fruit trees, which are from eight or ten years old and upwards is, to scrape off the loose, old bark carefully with a dull hoe, after which the trees are well washed down—the trunk and larger limbs with a mixture of soft soap and water, using about a quart of the former to an ordinary pail of water, mixing thoroughly and then applying with a good whitewash brush. We do not recommend whitewashing the trunks of trees, and especially of young ones as we have seen many killed or injured in that way, the soft soap and water applied every fall and spring—it will do to try it now, if not done this year before—cleansing the trunk, freeing it from insects and their larvae, and keeping the bark nice, smooth and healthy in every way.

The nests of the caterpillars which appear on the fruit trees during the growing season, should be removed as soon as found, else they will soon strip off all the foliage and injure or kill the tree eventually, as well as lay the foundation for more trouble next year. Cut off the branches on which the nests have been spun and *burn them at once*; or else use a torch and set fire to all of the nests where they hang. Either plan is a good one and effectual.

Nearly every "windfall"—the fallen fruit contains worms or injurious insects, their presence in the fruit having caused the fruit to fall prematurely from the tree. If these are left on the ground, the insects will produce myriads of others, and the only way to effectually prevent such an undesirable increase is to either let a herd of pigs have the run of the orchard, or else daily pick up the windfalls and feed them to the pigs in their pens. Pigs are very fond of fruit, and especially of apples, while it goes far towards keeping them hardy and vigorous, enabling them to better digest and assimilate the grain food of different kinds, which they are generally well supplied with on most farms.

E. Jr.

Experiments with various Grasses.

N. Y. AGR'L EXPERIMENT STATION }
GENEVA, N. Y., June 23, 1883. }

Last year, soon after taking possession of the Station, we planted plats with grass in drills eighteen inches apart, and since then we have made the following notes:

Orchard grass (Dactylis glomerata).—This was sown April 10th, and vegetated in twenty-two days. It grew vigorously and well throughout the seasons, but did not bloom. It however, showed strong evidence of its tufting habit. It survived the winter well, and started into an early and vigorous growth, being exceeded, however in earliness, vigor and amount of early foliage by the meadow foxtail. It bloomed June 11th. Its habit of growth seems to unfit it for use as a cultivated grass, while yet it possesses its adaptations, which would recommend it as a mixture in pasture seeding.

Tall meadow oat grass (Avena elatior). Sown April 10th in drills, vegetated in twenty-four days, headed June 28th, and bloomed a few days later. The first year a rather coarse grass, with scant foliage. After being cut, the aftermath being superior to the first growth. Survived the winter and started medium early this spring. Its adaptations seem rather for use in pasture mixtures than as a cultivated grass.

Tall Fescue grass, (Festuca elatior). Planted April 16th, vegetated May 2nd, bloomed July 7th but few heads growing, and no seed noted as ripening. This is a dense, vigorous, succulent grass, affording a vast quantity of short herbage the first year from seed. Its succulence retained well into the autumn, but a bunching habit to the stools. This first year indicating value as a pasture grass. It came through the winter well and the second year's growth emphasizes our previous remarks.

Meadow foxtail, (Alopecurus pratensis). Planted April 10th, vegetated in 22 days, and was in bloom July 7th. It grew with moderate vigor. It survived the winter well and gave the earliest growth of any of our grasses in 1883, on April 18th being ahead of the other varieties, and on May 4th a few bunches coming to head, but in bloom only on June 11th. Although tall and moderately leafy it yet seems light in proportion to its bulk. It would seem to be a valuable grass for early pasture,

while its aftermath being superior to its spring growth, recommends it still more highly.

The growing of grasses upon a small scale and without mixture affords insufficient data for the formation of an accurate judgment concerning values, and notes must be supplemented through the experience gained from watching the species as growing in nature and under cultivation. The crowding of grasses seems to diminish the tufting of those species which have a tendency thereto, but yet, as a matter of common observation, the non-tufting species of grasses have ever been more popular for the purpose of cultivation than those which form tussocks.

The value of grass for cultivation seems to depend upon the foliage and upon the roots. To secure the greatest economy, species of grasses that root within different areas of soil should be grown in common, especially for pasture use. The June grass is able to withstand severe drouth on account of its deep rooting habit. The timothy grass seems only to be grown successfully *by itself in rotation with wheat*, upon our richer soils, as its roots occupy nearly the same area as do the roots of a wheat plant. If a section be cut through rich, natural pasture, and the plants growing thereon be studied, it will be found that many species of plants are crowding each other, and that through a kind of natural selection the plants are so arranged that the various areas of the soil are nearly equally filled with the various roots. To define the areas of the soil occupied by the roots of our various species must receive the attention of observers before the proper mixture of grass seed for varied uses can be recommended.

E. LEWIS STURTEVANT, Director.

DIRECTOR STURTEVANT, of the New York Experimental Station has been conducting some experiments to ascertain what proportion of the grains of wheat sown, germinate and produce perfect plants. The grains were counted when sown, and then the plants in the Fall and again in the Spring. The variation in different samples was from seven to ninety-five per cent., the average being fifty-four. The black-bearded Centennial wheat gave the smallest percentage of vegetation, and the smallest

number that survived the winter. In one instance of 158 kernels planted, only 43 germinated and but three survived the winter. It is presumed that the wheat sown was in all cases plump and sound in appearance, and as good as the average sown by farmers; consequently taking the average number of grains that vegetate at about fifty percent, the farmer needs to sow two bushels per acre in order to be certain of one bushel germinating. One bushel of wheat per acre is certainly enough seed if every kernel germinates, but from the experiments of Dr. Sturtevant it would seem that it is difficult to obtain seed of which more than 75 per cent. will grow.—*Texas State Farmer.*

The Rural New Yorker says:—"Our plants (four in number) of the James Vick Strawberry were set out in August last. They wintered perfectly, and notwithstanding the great number of flowers and fruit, have grown with unusual vigor, the foliage being perfectly healthy and of a dark green color. From these four plants we have picked as follows: June 14th, 25 berries; June 16th, 59 berries of medium size, weather favorable; June 20th, 58 berries of medium size—weather favorable; June 23, 94 berries from small to medium size; June 24, 20; 26, 40 of small size. Many of the top flowers did not set and many that did set dried up. The berry is quite firm, with red flesh which is not of high quality. From this test it would appear that the James Vick should be prized for its hardness, healthiness, vigor and productiveness while the quality and size of the berries will stand against it somewhat.

Peach yellows.

A series of experiments have for some time been carried on by Professor D. P. Penhallow, at Houghton farm to discover the cause of and remedy for peach yellows. The conclusions reached are so well epitomised by our worthy cotemporary, the *American Grocer*, we prefer to adopt its language than condense for ourselves the elaborate report of the learned professor.

"The peach yellows is not caused primarily by fungi or parasitic plants, although

they may accompany and aggravate it by their attacks on the plant weakened by disease; nor is it caused by too much dampness or heat in the atmosphere, nor by unseasonable frosts or excessive winter colds, nor by want of proper drainage in the soil, nor by the use of fermentable stable manure. The primary cause he considers to be a deficiency in the soil of certain food constituents, especially potash and chlorine, which are supplied in the well known German potash salt, muriate of potash.

"The most striking symptoms of the disease are: unusual features in the cellular structure and contents, which are evident under the microscope only; an excess of lime in wood and fruit, and deficiency of potash and chlorine, which can be detected only by chemical analysis; premature ripening of the fruit; smaller leaves with a red or yellow color in place the usual green; a dark and parched appearance of the bark on the main limbs. The disease appears gradually, first on young branches, from which it spreads over the whole tree; it can be detected by microscopic examination of the cell structure and contents, in advance of the appearance of any outward symptoms, of these he considers the premature ripening of the fruit and an unnatural color and flavor as the most important.

"In way of possible remedies use stable manure with caution; trim off diseased branches as far as possible without too seriously mutilating the tree and cultivate carefully. Apply the following mixture of commercial fertilizers; 25 lbs. kieserite, 100 to 150 lbs. of muriate of potash and 420 lbs. dissolved boneblack, at the rate of 6 to 9 lbs. of the mixture to each tree, if the trees are badly diseased add more muriate, about 4 lbs. to each tree, in spring, before growth begins, and in the fall. Spade the ground as far as the root extends, mulch with the inverted sods or straw and apply the fertilizer on this mulch, thus avoiding too near an approach to the roots. The evidence of this theory of the cause is found partly in the cures that have been effected by this treatment with muriate of potash. The remedy is a simple one for so destructive a disease, and is well worthy of careful trial by all whose peach orchards are attacked by it."

LARKSPURS.

Vick's Illustrated Magazine for July gives a beautiful colored engraving of this old and popular flower in its three most admired colors, and the following pleasant remarks about this flower plant.

"The bright colors of this plant and its peculiar form make it particularly attractive. Both the annual and perennial varieties should have a place in the garden. As cut flowers for table bouquets they are indispensable. The shades of blue they afford are almost, if not quite unequalled by any other flower. The plants are of the easiest culture, adapting themselves to almost all soils, and yield their flowers in great profusion; still the finest spikes and largest flowers can be raised in well drained rich soil. The perennial varieties such as shown in the plate, not annual, as printed, are very desirable to plant among shrubs, or to form a border to a bed or group of shrubs; they will remain in fine condition a number of years, and when too old can be divided. A mass of these plants can be kept in fine flowerng condition a long time by retarding the blooming of every other plant, by pinching it back or cutting it off in the spring, when it has made from eight to twelve inches of growth; cutting down the young shoots will cause the plants to make others, and more of them, and will delay their blooming until the earlier plants have finished theirs. Except for their short life of one season, the annual varieties are about as good as the perennials. Both kinds are quite hardy, and the annuals can be brought into bloom early in the season by sowing the seeds in August or September.

"The botanical name of this plant is *Delphinium*, and relates to the fancied resemblance of the flower to the Dolphin; and the common name Larkspur has allusion to the spurred petal. It is said that the old English name was Lark's heels. We have a number of species in this country, but none of them will compare with these varieties in beauty whose original home was Siberia. *Delphinium cardinale* of California, is a splendid flower, but it is not hardy here. All of the varieties of Larkspurs now largely cultivated by seeds-men and florists are worthy of the attention necessary to raise them, and few plants will yield more of beauty for so little care."

Value of Turnips as Food.

Turnips are a good wholesome food for stock, not very nutritious or fattening, but having an appetising effect and promoting digestion. The following table gives the relative food value of the several foodstuffs named, as calculated from analyses, and will be found a pretty safe guide in determining the practical food value of the same. Assuming Indian corn to be worth sixty-two cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds, or \$1.11 per hundred weight, the relative values according to analysis, are as follows:

Corn.....	\$1 11
Wheat.....	1 18
Rye.....	1 08
Peas.....	1 51
Oats.....	0 98
Cotton seed meal.....	2 08
Sweet potatoes.....	0 32
Irish potatoes.....	0 26
Artichokes.....	0 24
Buttermilk.....	0 22
Cabbages or collards.....	0 17
Rutabagas.....	0 15
Rutabaga leaves.....	0 12
Turnips.....	0 11

The list might be extended much further but we have given a number of the ordinary and well known breadstuffs. It will be seen that turnips occupy a low place in the scale. But when we consider the enormous yield which a successful crop will give, we will find that turnips stand high in the list. The difficulty lies in the fact that turnips are by no means a certain crop—less so than most of those in the list. This is due to the fact that the crop must make or fail in a comparatively short time, as their period of growth is very short; and the season of the year at which they are commonly planted is usually very hot and often too dry.—*R. J. Redding, in Southern World, Atlanta, Ga., July 1,*

COAL ASHES FOR THE GARDEN.—A writer in the *Fruit Rerorder* recommends the saving of coal ashes, which he says he has used for three or four years on currant bushes for the destruction of the currant worm, and finds no necessity for the use of hellebore or any other poison. They are as effective on cucumber vines to keep off the striped bug. Last year he used them on cabbages, filling the head full, and had no further trouble with the worms. The cabbages headed well, re-

ceiving no injury from the ashes. The ashes are better to be sifted through a fine sieve.

TOBACCO STEMS AS AN INSECTICIDE.—Tobacco stems are now being much used as a preventive against insects. Spread under grape vines they prevent the thrips; placed around currant bushes they prevent injury from the currant worm. Rose growers find that a lay of tobacco stems placed on the soil keep the plants free from aphis, and also, it is claimed, act as a preventive of injury from mildew. Fruit growers, especially grape growers, may find it to their advantage to grow a patch of tobacco for the purpose of using the dried leaves among their vines to keep away troublesome and destructive insects.

LARGE JAM FACTORY.—Lord Sudely is building a large Jam manufactory on his estate in Toddington, in Gloucestershire. Two years ago he planted there 93,000 gooseberry trees, 167,000 black currant, 20,000 plum, 3,000 apple, 900 pear, 9000 damson, 500 cherry, 10,000 red currant, 25,000 raspberry and 100 cobnut, and 52 acres were planted with strawberries. At the same time 100 Scotch firs and 10,000 poplars were planted for sheltering purposes.—*London Truth.*

[Why can we not have these pure fruit factories? We have some factories to convert cider into apple jam, and several that convert glucose into any sort of jam or jelly by *ether*. The properly regulated flowering article prepared cheaply in the laboratory for the jelly makers to deceive the public, and impose a poor, unwholesome article upon the consumer as a pure fruit-juice jellied.—EDS. MD. FAR.]

THE BEST MANURE FOR PEACH TREES.—Most crops seem to have a special fertilizer adapted for them—as plaster for clover, lime and potash for potatoes and nitrogen and phosphoric acid for wheat. The peach tree has a special fertilizer also, one which combines a great many ingredients, but the most suitable for the purpose. It is the cleanings from the privy. This refuse will show in comparison with anything

else that can be tried as it gives quicker growth, increases the fruit and colors the foliage to a deep green. The discovery was made by a New Jersey fruit grower who experimented for the purpose, and the most casual observer could easily discern the difference in the appearance of trees treated in this way from those manured in any other manner.—*Farm and Garden.*

MIXING VARIETIES.—In raising beans for seed, different sorts must be kept away from each other, to prevent crossing and mixing. But many varieties of the tomato and pea may be grown in the same plot without mixing. The greatest care, however, must be used to prevent the mixing of different varieties of cabbages.

TOBACCO AND CABBAGES.—It is now suggested that a few tobacco plants can be grown advantageously among cabbages; in fact, farmers who have tried it insist that a good crop of cabbages may be grown in this way, where not a sound head has been seen for two or three years.—*N. Y. World.*

SUNFLOWERS.—As soon as the early crop of potatoes have been harvested you may plant sunflowers. Put the seeds in 12 inches apart each way, and when they are a foot high earth them up and they will need no further care. If you keep bees, the blossoms will be valuable, while the seeds are excellent for poultry and are in demand for making toilet soap.—*N. Y. Herald.*

POULTRY HOUSE.

Caponizing Cockerels.

The *Rural New Yorker*, in answer to an inquiry, says:—

"The best birds for capons are the large breeds, Asiatics or Dorkings. They should be two to three months old; old birds seldom survive caponizing. Before operation they should be deprived of food for from 24 to 48 hours, so as not to have their bowels distended. There are instruments made for the operation, which can be purchased. Capons should be kept till the age of 15 to 18 months, which will bring them to full size, which should be double the size they would have attained had they not been

caponized. The bird, to be operated on, must be fastened down on his side to a board or bench through an augur hole; the wings should be drawn together over his back and well secured; the legs drawn backward, the upper one drawn out furthest and secured. The feathers must be plucked from the right, or upper side near the hip joint, on a line with and between the joint of the shoulder. The space uncovered should be about one-and-a-half inch in diameter on an ordinary-sized bird. Draw the skin of the part backward so that when the operation is finished the skin slides back to its natural position and covers the wound in the flesh, and does *not*, when neatly done, require sewing. Make an incision with a fine, sharp penknife (or proper instrument is best), between the last rib and hip, commencing about an inch from the back-bone; extend it obliquely downward, from an inch to an inch-and-a-half, just cutting deep enough to separate the flesh; take great care not to wound the intestines. The wound must be kept open with an instrument with a spring, called a retractor, or with something answering the same purpose, stretching it wide enough to afford room for the work. Then carefully cut the membrane covering the intestines which if not sufficiently drawn up, may be pushed towards the breast-bone lightly by a spoon shaped instrument, or the handle of a teaspoon. The organs to be removed are readily recognized—a small reddish-yellow cylinder attached to the spine on each side, covered with a fine membrane or skin which must first be removed with forceps and a fine hook to draw it away. With the left hand introduce the bowl of a spoon (an instrument is made for the purpose) under the lower or left testicle, which is generally a little nearer to the rump than the right one. Then take the instrument called a cannula, which is a hollow tube with a horse hair passed through it forming at the end of a loop, which can be tightened by pulling on the two ends of the hair at the other end of the tube. Pass this loop around the testicle with the help of something to place it in position (the cannula has a hook for this purpose) so as to bring the loop to act upon the parts which connect the organ to the back. Then by drawing the ends of the hair loop backward and forward, and at the same time pushing the lower end of

the tube or cannula towards the rump of the fowl, the cord or fastening of the organ is severed. A similar process is then to be repeated with the uppermost or right testicle, after which any remains of the organs together with the blood around the wound or at the bottom, must be removed with the spoon. The reason for operating on the left or lower organ first is to prevent the blood from covering the lower one if left last. When the operation is performed, which if skilfully done occupies but a few minutes, the retractor is taken out, the skin drawn over the wound, which if it was drawn on one side before cutting (as mentioned above), will connect at a place not exactly opposite the wound in the flesh, thereby covering the flesh wound. If skilfully done it requires no sewing. The old French system was to operate on each side of the fowl, but the system here described is considered an improvement on the antiquated Gallio method. The necessary tools can be had of H. H. Stoddart, Hartford, Conn.

MEN of all ages who suffer from low spirits, nervous debility and premature decay, may have life, health and vigor renewed by the use of the Marston Bolus treatment, without stomach medication. Consultation free. Send for descriptive treatise. MARSTON REMEDY Co. 46 West 14th Street, N. Y.

Eggs as Food.

The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* says; "Eggs, at average prices, are among the cheapest and most nutritious articles of diet. Like milk, an egg is a complete food in itself, containing everything necessary for the development of a perfect animal, as is manifest from the fact that a chick is formed from it. It seems a mystery how muscles, bones, feathers, and everything that a chicken requires for its perfect development are made from the yolk and white of an egg; but such is the fact, and it shows how complete a food an egg is. It is also easily digested, if not damaged by cooking. Indeed, there is no more concentrated and nourishing food than eggs. The albumen, oil and saline matter are, as in milk, in the right proportion for sustaining animal life. Two or three boiled eggs, with the addition of a slice or two of toast, will make a breakfast sufficient for a man, and good enough for a king."

A Philadelphian computes the receipts of eggs in that city during Easter week at 7,000,000, and yet the Texas *State Farmer* says: "During the past nine months 200,000 dozen eggs have been received at Chicago from Europe. The importation has ceased until September, when it will be resumed. These eggs are shipped from Germany, France, Italy, Denmark and Turkey, and sold in the Chicago markets two cents a dozen cheaper than those laid by industrious Illinois hens."

[What a crying shame that in our immense breadth of country we have to look to Europe to supply our demand for eggs. Eds. MD. FAR.]

PIGEON AND POULTRY CLUB.—A certificate of the incorporation of the Baltimore Pigeon and Poultry Club has been filed in the Superior Court by George Colton, Jacob Baughman, George Schwinn, Thos. W. Hooper, Frederick A. Rommel, Dr. George H. Cairnes, Charles Becker, Harry F. Whitman, Edward W. Hoen and Dr. Isaac E. Atkinson. The object of the club is to encourage the breeding of pure poultry and pigeons in every manner possible and to hold exhibitions, etc. The incorporators are also the directors for the first year.

Two homing pigeons, freed at Lynchburg, Va., Saturday, reached Northampton, Mass., 505 miles, in 23 hours and 46 minutes, the fastest time on record.

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.

Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. 25c.

Egg Statistics.

The hens of the United States are a highly important feature in the national prosperity. They produce annually nine thousand million eggs, and of this number New York city receives not less than 500,000,000. For six years the average receipts at New York in March have been 78,583 barrels. The average receipts in January for the same period have been 17,785 barrels. The number of eggs in a barrel is seventy dozen.

I had Salt Rheum for 19 years. 4 packages of Dr. Benson's Skin Cure entirely cured me.—F. P. Lavelle, Merced, Cal. \$1 at druggists.

MARYLAND FARMER

A STANDARD MAGAZINE,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Live Stock and Rural Economy.

EZRA WHITMAN, Editor,

COL. W. W. W. BOWIE, Associate Editor,

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING

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One Square, 10 lines.....	\$ 1.50	\$ 4.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 12.00
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Transient Advertisements payable in advance.

Advertisements to secure insertion in the ensuing month should be sent in by the 20th of the month.

COL. D. S. CURTIS, of Washington, D. C., is authorized to act as Correspondent and Agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the MARYLAND FARMER, in the District of Columbia Maryland and Virginia.

Our friends can do us a good turn by mentioning the MARYLAND FARMER to their neighbors, and suggesting to them to subscribe for it.

Subscribe at once to the Maryland Farmer and get the cream of agricultural knowledge,

REMEMBER that the *Maryland Farmer* contains never less than thirty-two pages of reading matter, and often more. The solid practical matter is never infringed upon by the advertisements, however numerous they may be, and thanks to the wisdom of advertisers who properly appreciate it as a popular medium, we often have fifty pages of advertisements, making each number contain from 80 to 90 pages, all for \$1.00 a year, in advance, besides a valuable premium work and postage paid.

We are indebted for the following compliment to that sterling and popular weekly the *Marlboro Gazette*, which has just entered with renewed vigor upon the 48th year of its existence. Long may its talented editor live to enjoy the well earned fruits of his labor.

"The July number of that model farm journal, the MARYLAND FARMER, comes promptly to hand, and taking it all in all is one of the best numbers we have ever seen. It contains 40 pages of valuable reading matter with an appendix of 58 pages of advertisements. It also contains a life-like steel portrait of its proprietor and senior editor, that highly esteemed and courtly gentleman, Ezra Whitman, with an exhaustive biographical sketch of his useful life. The subject matter of this number is excellent, containing as it does an unusual number of original communications from able correspondents."

Another old and well-known rural weekly, *The Union*, of Towsontown, Md., says of us:—

"Mr. Ezra Whitman's MARYLAND FARMER for July has been received. The frontispiece contains a life-like representation of Mr. Whitman, which is followed by an interesting biographical sketch of his life. The book is crammed full of interesting reading. It is published monthly at 141 West Pratt Street, Baltimore."

We are indebted to the Balto. *Telegraph* for the following flattering notice.

"The MARYLAND FARMER for July is to-hand and is well filled with useful information for the farmer and gardener. There is no agricultural periodical in the country that is kept up to a higher degree of excellence than this old favorite, and it justly merits the success it receives,

The number contains an excellent engraving of the publisher and senior editor, who is extensively known throughout the agricultural regions. Published monthly by Ezra Whitman, Baltimore, at \$1.00 per year."

The Baltimore *Sun* says:—

"The MARYLAND FARMER for July publishes a frontispiece engraving of the proprietor and senior editor of that standard monthly. Mr. Ezra Whitman, who has been identified with the agricultural interests of this State for forty years or ever since he came to Maryland, in 1843, is a native of Massachusetts and is 71 years of age. His early life was spent in Maine."

Emmitsburg Chronicle says:—

"The MARYLAND FARMER for July, gives its readers a fine likeness of its popular publisher, Ezra Whitman; and as usual a variety of useful information with regard to agricultural affairs. Buckwheat, Orchards, Late Potatoes, Stock of all kinds, Garden Work for July, &c., &c., together with much that will be found interesting, relating to all the departments of Farm life, as well as domestic recipes, management of dairy, &c. Ezra Whitman, Baltimore, Md."

MARYLAND FARMER.—This book for July contains as a frontispiece a very fine steel-plate likenes of the senior editor, Ezra Whitman, the founder of the *Farmer*. Mr. Whitman has aided the agriculturist very much by his improved machinery and suggestions promulgated through the pages of this book. Price \$1.00 per annum. Address Ezra Whitman, Baltimore, Md.—*Frederick Examiner*.

"The July MARYLAND FARMER has as excellent vignette of Maryland's most honored husbandman, Ezra Whitman."—*The Sporting World*.

THE SUN MUTUAL AID SOCIETY of Baltimore city, Md., has issued over 1,100 certificates of membership, amounting to over three millions of dollars. Incorporated February 1880, and has had only 15 assessments for death and permanent disability claims, all of which have been settled. Its growth has been steady and reliable.

Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills contain no opium, quinine, or other harmful drug, and are highly recommended for headache, neuralgia and nervousness. 50c. at druggists.

A Short Visit to Talbot County, Maryland.

On the 10th ultimo we made, on the steamer Ida, a night trip from Baltimore across the Chesapeake to Talbot county, reaching Ellenborough, the beautiful home of Col. F. Carroll Goldsborough, about 7 o'clock next morning, where by appointment we were met kindly and enjoyed a substantial breakfast with the Colonel, his family and the friends sojourning with him. After this we went to see his lately acquired flock of Oxfordshire sheep—the first of this famous breed I think ever brought into the State, and counting now ninety head, including lambs. This flock of Oxford downs is well worthy a long distance trip to see. They are all symmetrical in shape and present a wonderful similarity in form, markings and characteristics. The prize ram Royal Liverpool, the best son of Freeland, stands at the head as brood ram. This flock was purchased of Mr. Cooper, of Pennsylvania, and that well known breeder and importer of stock says of it: "The best I ever imported and the finest flock in the country." Mr. Goldsborough is already receiving orders from Ohio and other States, for lambs, at \$50 each for ewe lambs, and \$60 to \$75 each for the ram lambs. This remarkable breed of sheep originated in Oxfordshire, England, and has only of late years attracted attention in this country, by their rivalry with other mutton breeds generally known as Downs—like South Downs, Shropshire Downs—but having the large carcass of the Cotswolds, with heavy, close, thick fleeces. It was thought at one time that they were too tender for our climate and rough care, but experience has proved the reverse and they are now daily growing in demand.

Having feasted our eyes on these fine sheep, we examined some other fine stock among which we saw the fine looking trot-

ting mare for which he paid \$800 at the sale of the late Col. James T. Earle, also four other brood mares with colts at their sides. Mr. G. has a stock of horses, mules and colts on his farm, numbering thirty head.

The Col.'s farm contains about 700 acres of fertile land, judiciously cultivated and adjoining the farms of his brother and brother-in-law, Mr. Matthew T. Goldsborough and Mr. Johnson. A fine stream nearly surrounds the three farms, all of which no doubt formerly formed one princely estate. It would be hard to find another location in Maryland that would equal in size and beauty these almost island homes of the three brothers.

Ellenborough house is in the centre of a ten acre lawn, shaded with a great variety of ornamental and other trees. A nice wharf within one hundred yards of the mansion, accommodates his beautiful yacht. With all these surroundings of comfort and healthful pleasures, the colonel need seek no far away watering place or resort of amusement. We should be content to "fight it out" all the year at Ellenborough.

Leaving our friend Goldsborough with regret, we went into the old town of Easton and stopped at the same old brick hotel I made "mine inn" forty years ago. On looking about I found the town had grown much in size and business vim of late years, evidencing the increasing prosperity of the whole county as well as of itself. No better proof can be offered than the laudable pride shown in all classes of its people, and their statement that during the present year this small town sold to farmers 225 binding machines, some 30 or 40 reapers and mowers, 25 farm engines, the majority being traction engines, also 30 separators. This is wonderful for one season in one town. But Talbot is emphatically the wheat county of the State, I can name six alone of her farmers who harvest annually from 90,000 to 100,000 bushels,

being from 12 to 20,000 bushels each. Can any other county in this State produce six farmers who aggregate 90,000 bushels per year.

I visited an interesting suburb of Easton called *Tunis Mills*, as enterprising and live a little place as I have met with for a long time. Mr. Tunis some twelve years ago bought some 200 acres of sedge, poor land lying near the water, erected on it a saw mill, and began clearing and cleaning this barren land, gradually improving it until to-day he has one hundred acres under cultivation that will compare with any other hundred acres in fertile Talbot county. Mr. Tunis has not only his mill, but has built up quite a village, with its post-office, store, &c., embracing 50 or 60 houses. The mill now contains all the modern improvements for sawing, planing and dressing timber and plank, and is one of the best of its kind in the State. The products of the mill is shipped to Baltimore, and Mr. Tunis has cargoes of oyster shells brought back as ballast. These he burns after his own ideas, believing that they should not be burned too much; only to that degree which will by the action of air and water reduce them to coarse powder. His experience is the same with wood ashes, most of which he believes are injured from having been too long submitted to the influence of great heat. By this means and other fertilizing material he has made this unsightly waste to bloom as the rose.

Mr. Tunis then took me in his buggy, over fine roads and a lovely country, nine miles to the hospitable home of Col. Edward Lloyd—known as "WYE"—the old, historic dwelling place of the Lloyds from among the earliest settlers of this ancient county. We had only time to view the surroundings, enjoy the old time, Eastern Shore welcome and hospitality, and excuse ourselves from complying with our friend's persistent demands to prolong our visit.

The shortness of our stay precluded our examining his fine herd of Hereford cattle, Cotswold and Shropshire sheep, which he grazes and raises so largely upon the rich fields of Wye and his many other estates. As a farmer the colonel is one of the largest in the State, growing from 18,000 to 25,000 bushels of wheat alone in a year.

We had only time to view the remarkable brick walls as enclosures of the garden, said to have been built 200 years ago with English imported brick; the fine specimens of old shade trees, among which we saw, for the first time the English maples said to have been brought over by the early settlers from their native home, and to admire the surroundings.

As the steamer does not wait for even an editor, we had to tear ourselves away from "Wye," and only had time enough for a short interview with the pleasant family of our obliging friend, Tunis, at his new house, and then by a rapid drive of four miles to the "Ida," who brought us safely home.

As a summary of what we saw and heard from many thoughtful and reliable gentlemen, we are satisfied that Talbot is one of the most progressive counties in Maryland. Her lands are improving daily, and are bringing, when in the market, better prices than ever before, and are more eagerly sought after by outsiders. More fertilizers are used than ever before, and they are on the increase yearly in agriculture. The crops were finer than often seen, the pastures were particularly good, and the harvested wheat crop is said to equal the expectations of the most sanguine. With her beautiful scenery, fine roads, rich lands, and waters crowded with luxuries and sources of comfortable livelihood to many, we know of no people who have greater claim to content and to have just cause for being proud of their section than they have, and which I am glad to know that they feel and express with perfect unction.

W.

More Percherons for Maryland.

Mr. John N. Ripple, of Messrs. Sheeler & Ripple, of this city, received in June last a shipment of seven yearling Percherons, purchased for him in La Perche, France, by M. Simon, an official connected with the government breeding establishment at Sees. They are intended for Mr. Ripple's farm in Washington county, Md. The invoice includes one horse colt and six fillies. All are dark iron gray, save one, which is nearly black, and all show the characteristics of their race. Mr. Ripple has already four Percherons on his farm, three of them imported by Mr. Wm. T. Walters, and purchased at his sale, and was encouraged to his present venture by their adaptation to farm work and the favor with which they are regarded by the farmers and others of his county. We wish him much success in his laudable venture to improve the draft and road horses of this State.

Dr. Robert Ward, Veterinarian.

We are pleased to inform our friends, the farmers and breeders of Maryland, that Gov. Hamilton has appointed Dr. Ward, State Veterinarian, who brings to the position an extended experience with excellent credentials. We have reason to know the doctor is not only an experienced practitioner and man of scientific culture, but one of the leading contributors to the English press on Veterinary and Sanitary Science. The suppression of contagious diseases among our stock, is the chief object of Dr. Ward's appointment. It also gives us pleasure to say that we have arranged with the doctor for articles from his pen on such and kindred subjects for our journal, which will be read with much interest. A short one appears in this issue under the heading of Live Stock Register.

Gorged Livers and Gall,
Biliousness, headache, dyspepsia, constipation, cured by "Wells' May Apple Pills." 10 and 25c.

FINE FRENCH PEAS—Our friend, Charles Carroll, Esq., of Howard County, put himself to the trouble lately of bringing to our office specimens of peas on the vines, which were demonstrative to us of their peculiar excellencies. One was the "Prince Albert," that had perfectly matured, and vines cured by 1st July. This is a very early pea, round, not large, but said to be delicious as a fresh green pea, grows two feet high. The other was an "Edible Pod Pea," and remarkable from the fact that the vines exhibited had ripe peas on it—peas just ready for cooking, and in all stages of growth, with blossoms near the top—thus it seems to be almost perpetually renewing itself, even by its own seed, ripened while other pods were filling for the pot. It is of vigorous growth, large pods, well filled with extra large peas, prolific and reaching eight feet in height of vine. It is in bearing for weeks. The young pods boiled and served as string beans are a nice dish, like in flavor to beans and peas mixed. It will be a great acquisition to our horticulture, far surpassing the ordinary edible pod pea we are sometimes offered by market gardeners. Mr. Carroll has been an extensive traveller abroad and slightly inclined to epicureanism, to note rare vegetables, and if possible obtain the seed for trial at his beautiful home in Howard county, Md. Mr. C. is also fond of both agriculture and horticulture and takes delight in all that is new or worthy of notice in both these interesting subjects. Most of his time is devoted to these sciences and in their investigation by experiment, never satisfied by theory alone, but requires practical taste to become convinced. We are promised by him some valuable discoveries his unwearied patience has produced to his satisfactory convictions.

♦♦♦

That Husband of Mine

Is three times the man he was before he began "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1. Druggists.

The Southern Exposition

At Louisville, Ky., opens the first of August and continues 100 days. This grand exposition will be visited by a million of people outside of old "Kaintuck," because it will afford the opportunity to travellers from everywhere, of passing through the heart of the Union at reduced cost, and visiting the famous "Blue Grass Region,"—and beholding the evidences of the grandeur of the natural products of the South and of the great West. Every citizen who can spare the time will most likely endeavor to be present at this magnificent spectacle during a portion of the time of its continuance. It will fully repay the time spared and the trifling cost. To the managers we return thanks for their polite complimentary ticket, and will, if nothing serious prevents, avail ourselves of its privileges. Among the many thoughtful arrangements for this wonderful exhibition of the resources of the South, the Press Committee have fitted up a large and convenient room for the accommodation of representatives of newspapers and every facility will be afforded them to obtain and transmit information.

♦♦♦

THE MARYLAND Improved Stock-Breeders' Association will give a gold medal to the exhibitor at the Maryland State Fair, next fall, of the best herd of five Jersey or Guernsey cattle; one to the exhibitor of the best herd of five cattle of milk breeds, such as Ayrshires, Holsteins, or Dutch-Friesians; one for the best herd of five animals of beef breeds, bull of any age, two, females, two years old or over, and two females under two years; also a gold medal for the best pen of pure-bred sheep. These medals are in addition to the prizes offered by the Maryland State Fair management.

♦♦♦

Dr. Casper recommends Kendall's Spavin Cure in the highest terms, and thousands of eminent physicians do the same. See Ad.

Maryland Agricultural College.

We call special attention to the advertisement of this College which will be found in our columns. It is gratifying to learn that it will open its next session with increased prospects of usefulness and prosperity. We know of but few institutions which offer so many educational advantages. Its curriculum of instruction embraces a *full collegiate course*, including *scientific* and *practical* agriculture. Besides its own chemical laboratory and museum, connected with its agricultural department, and its libraries; its proximity to Washington secures for it many advantages connected with the agricultural department and the scientific institutions and libraries of the general government, besides opportunities for hearing lectures on scientific and literary subjects. Owing to the endowment of the United States and the State, it is able to bestow this liberal education at the moderate sum of \$200 per year, which is less than most persons expend to maintain a son at home without the education. The buildings are commodious, the location beautiful and the surroundings healthful and altogether a spot of rare attractiveness. The new president is evidently determined to see to the bodily comfort as well as the mental training of the students, and that college life shall be made as home-like as possible.—Those seeking educational arrangements for their sons had better send for a catalogue for full particulars. No college could have a more thorough endorsement by eminent and honored citizens.

DRUID HILL PARK.—Mr. A. W. Cheever, agricultural editor of the *New England Farmer*, in his account of the southern trip of the New England editors, lately made, pays a beautiful, well merited and delicate compliment to Capt. Cassell, the Superintendent, and to the Commissioners of the park as follows:—"If our

Massachusetts people would spend a day in Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, they might possibly come home with a new idea of the beauties which this world is capable of, where culture and neatness are carried to a point scarcely below perfection. But the world was not made in a day."

County Fairs.

The 11th ANNUAL FAIR of the Piedmont Agricultural Society will be held at Culpeper, Va., on the 11th, 12th and 13th days of September next.

WASHINGTON COUNTY AGL. FAIR.—The days for holding this County Fair at Hagerstown, have been changed by the directors to the 16, 17, 18 and 19th of October next. Albert Small was appointed secretary vice John L. Bikle resigned, and C. F. Manning appointed assistant secretary, whose office it will be to record all entries except live stock.

THE GRANGER'S TENTH ANNUAL INTER-STATE PIC-NIC, at Williams Grove, Cumberland Co., Pa., August 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25. Friday, August 24th, *Editors' Day*—the Governors of Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia, and prominent editors from all parts of the Union will be in attendance. Trials of machinery of all kinds every day. Lectures, Farmers' Club Meetings, &c., &c., every day and evening.

ROANOKE AND TAR RIVER ANNUAL FAIR will be held on their grounds near Weldon, N. C., Nov. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, 1883.

THE KENT COUNTY (Md.) Agricultural Fair is to be held September 11th, 12th and 13th.

Don't Die in the House.

'Rough on Rats.' Clears out rats, mice, roaches bed-bugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers, &c

THE DAIRY.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Marks of a Good Cow.

It is not much use to tell those who deal largely in cows, or who have large herds on their farms, what are the marks of a good cow, whether for the butter or milk dairy, for most of such persons are well booked up, and would not care to embrace the views of others; but there are others who have small farms or small places, who keep but one or two cows, for the needs of their own families, and such persons are not always judges, and are ready and willing to hear what experienced persons have to say on the matter.

Those who keep but one or two cows naturally want them for general purposes, do not want a mere butter cow nor yet a mere milk animal, but one which combines both in as great a degree as can be found. Such cows are not plentiful, we admit, or at least are not often for sale at a moderate price, so that when they are offered, it behoves would-be purchasers to be able to tell them when offered.

We do not believe in very small cows, nor yet in large, heavy animals, as neither, as a rule, are capable of filling the bill, the former too often falling short in the quantity, while the large ones are apt to run too much to flesh to make them profitable dairy animals. The medium sized ones invariable produce the best results, and a heavy milker and a large butter maker is seldom fat, as the majority of the food she consumes is converted into milk and butter. The head should be fine cut and bony, with small horns, large mealy nose and shapely ears. The base of the horns and the inside of the ears should be of a bright golden color. We have never yet seen an animal with horns and ears well colored (golden yellow) which failed to make a fine quality of butter and highly colored. It is an unmistakable sign. The body should be of good size, and the width and depth rapidly increase as it runs to the rear or hind-quarters. The milk veins should be large and prominent, and the udder need not necessarily be large, so it is not meaty, but is very small when milked out. The teats should be good size, and only have a single hole in each; we have seen quite a

number with teats having two holes. The hair should be fine and soft, while the skin should be soft, pliable, and almost as soft to the feel as velvet or kid. In color it should be tinged deeply with yellow, especially on the shoulders and flank, and along the back. The color of the hair is rather a secondary matter, though the best cows are generally yellow, fawn, gray or white with dark marks edged with yellow. Black cows but seldom prove to be good general purpose ones, though, of course, there are exceptions frequently met with.

D. Z. EVANS, JR.

A Wonderful Butter Record.

A HOLSTEIN COW MAKES A HIGH BID FOR THE GAZETTE'S CHALLENGE CUP.

I hereby certify that I have had the care of the Holstein cow, Mercedes, (No. 723 Holstein Herd Book,) during the trial specified below; that I have set her milk separately each day, and have had the care of the same; have skimmed and churned the cream, and have washed, worked and weighed the butter before salting each day; that the butter was of good quality, and that the weights given below show the exact quantity produced from the milk of said cow each day of trial.

	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
May 13..	3 04	May 23..	3 04 June 2.. 3 08
May 14..	3 08	May 24..	3 08 June 3.. 3 07
May 15..	3 08	May 25..	3 09 June 4.. 3 06
May 16..	3 04	May 26..	3 05 June 5.. 3 05
May 17..	3 08	May 27..	3 07 June 6.. 3 04
May 18..	3 08	May 28..	3 06 June 7.. 3 12
May 19..	3 10	May 29..	3 07 June 8.. 3 04
May 20..	3 08	May 30..	3 04 June 9.. 3 01
May 21..	3 12	May 31..	3 02 June 10.. 3 00
May 22..	3 06	June 1..	3 04 June 11.. 3 03

Total 30 days..... 99 06 $\frac{1}{2}$

Average per day for 30 days, 3 lbs. 5 oz.

E. N. GRAY.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me by E. N. Gray, this 23rd day of June, 1883.

A. E. SWISHER,

Notary Public.

The cow Mercedes, No. 723, H. H. B., was dropped in Holland, March 28, 1878, and now owned by Mr. Thomas B. Wales, Jr., of Illinois.

It is a fact that Kendall's Spayin Cure is all it is claimed to be. See Ad.

The Centrifugal Separator.

The American Dairyman has lately taken the trouble to investigate the merits of this new machine for separating the cream from the milk when fresh from the cow, and aware of the interest that dairy-men over the whole country take in this wonderful production of genius have not looked to those interested in the sale of these machines, for information as to its real worth, but have written to reliable, practical men, wholly, disinterested in the amount of sale by the inventors and their agents, and have given the following from one of their correspondents, prefacing it with their endorsement as follows :

"We take great pleasure in laying before our readers the subjoined letter of Mr. John I. Carter, a practical worker and a man whose every statement is thoroughly reliable. Mr. Carter was for many years in charge of the experimental farm, at West Grove, Chester county, Pa., where he won an enviable reputation as a careful and intelligent investigator.

CHESTER CO., PA.

EDITOR AMERICAN DAIRYMAN:

In reply to your esteemed favor of late date, will say I have been using centriforge, made by the Philadelphia Creamery Supply Company, for the last four months, and that its use has been entirely satisfactory so far. This machine has a capacity, as we use it, of about one thousand pounds of milk per hour. We run it by water-power, giving it a speed 1,900 or 2,000 revolutions per minute.

I aim to take out *all* the cream, and it comes nearer doing that than any plan of setting milk for cream raising that I have ever tried. I find that in the corresponding months of the last three years, in has taken, on an average, nearly 29 lbs, of milk to make a pound of butter, whereas with this machine it has taken less than 25 lbs.

We have complete control of the cream, as we can churn it sweet, or slightly acid, as desired.

There is no injury to the grain of the butter, and in other respects it is certainly better than when made in the old way.

The milk and cream run less risk from

taints, or atmospheric influences, because the separation is accomplished as soon after milking as it can be got to the machine. Even impurities that may accidentally get in the milk are thoroughly and completely taken out.

With our Chester county green grass pastures, our living streams of pure water and this machine, there ought to be no difficulty in making a very fine butter and of even quality. As I make butter only, I cannot speak of the suitability of the skim milk for cheese, but as it is sweet, and desired proportions of cream can be left in it, I cannot see but that it would do very well for that purpose.

The machine is simple in construction, is easily managed, and I see no evidence of wear about it.

Perhaps this covers the ground of your inquiry, but if more is needed I will be pleased to amplify any point desired.

Very truly yours,

JOHN I. CARTER.

Death of Dr. John A. Warder.

We deeply regret to record the death of Dr. Warder, of North Bend, Ohio, on the 15th ult. We had long known him. He was one of the best read men on tree culture and forestry in this country, as his writings fully attest. He was well and favorably known over the whole land as a writer of books, pamphlets and essays on horticultural subjects, a fluent and interesting speaker, and had such genial, open hearted and frank manners that he won the esteem of all whom he met and the manly love of a wide circle of devoted friends. The country has sustained a great loss by his death and his useful position cannot be easily filled.

Notices of Advertisements.

A POTATO DIGGER.—The Monarch Lightning Potato Digger has been in use several years, and we have been informed that so great is the demand for this important farm implement that the factory is taxed to its utmost capacity. Read their advertisement in another column.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—See advertisement in this number. Attention is called to it, as also to the advertisement of Mrs. Maurice's *University for Young Ladies*.

The advertisement of the splendid estate of Mr. Frank Brown in this number will be read with interest by all.

LIVE STOCK REGISTER.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Holsteins as Butter Cows.

Editors Maryland Farmer:—

We notice in your Journal for July, a little note, speaking of the probable result of a cross between the Holstein and Jersey, tending to improve the butter producing qualities of the Holstein. We will give you a few of the butter records made by Holsteins in our own herd, and while admitting that there is a chance for improvement, we do not see the necessity of making grades by crossing with the so-called butter breeds. While the yield of butter per gallon of milk from the Holsteins will not equal that of the Jerseys or Guernseys, to the practical dairyman, this is an argument in favor of the Holsteins, as the larger amount of skim milk (which is of superior quality,) is valuable for feeding young stock, and various other purposes, and will pay largely towards the keep of the cows.

On account of the limited capacity of our creamery we are obliged to make most of our trials in the winter, and with a single exception they have been made without change of feed for the trial, either in quantity or quality.

Our grain feed has been nearly all ground oats and bran, a feed not calculated to produce the largest yield of butter.

In the following tests those made in winter we will designate by a star, as the same cows, we are sure, would make a much better showing on grass than on winter feed.

			PER WEEK.
*Netherland Queen,	5 years old,	20 lbs	0 oz.
Jannek,	7	19	15
Crown Jewel,	6	19	9
*Ægis,	9	18	2
Netherland Baroness,	6	17	5
"	5	14	12
*Ægis, 2d,	4	15	8
Netherland Princess,	4	17	11
" Belle,	3	16	7
Isadora,	3	13	7
*Frolicsome,	3	13	
*Meadow Lily,	3	12	10
*Carlotta,	3	12	1
*Clothilde,	3	12	3½
*Netherland Princess,	2	14	4
*Oriana,	2	13	3½
*Netherland Countess,	2	10	4
*Isadora,	23 months,	10	13½

SMITHS & POWELL.

Tympanitis in Sheep and Lambs.

Of all the afflictions incident to neat stock when grazing (especially sheep,) there is scarcely another that proves so suddenly fatal. The symptoms are most painfully distressing, and unless relief is immediately afforded, death speedily follows, either from suffocation, rupture of the stomach or bowels, or it may be both. The causes which give rise to this very common affection are not difficult of detection, for they are generally known to shepherds. The affection follows after feeding on luxuriant growths of various grasses at any season of the year, especially early summer. But even during the winter, when sudden frost occurs, outbreaks of this affection are manifest, and it is easy of apprehension that some such phenomena must result from feeding on succulent provender *frosted*.

Hunger is abhorred by shepherds, and rather than keep their flocks in such a condition for a short space, they run the risk of Hoven, trusting entirely to Providence. Then when unpleasant conditions arise in consequence they are quite *hors de combat*. I continually notice this, and shepherds have told me, "It is no use giving them anything, for they are dead before you get it. They are no sooner ill than they are dead; therefore it is no use giving them anything. Such is the opinion of the shepherds in my districts.

Now, during the set frosts, the fold is always permanently pitched or fixed, but during the light or sudden frosts the sheep and lambs roam about as usual. Here it is that the cause of serious losses occur, and care is necessary to arrest them. If sheep are permitted to feed at such a time the time allowed for feeding should be limited. They should be frequently moved from one part to another which has already been fed off. This prevents repletion and gives the digestive organs the rest necessary for the rumination of the food partaken before the replete condition occurs.

When tympanitic symptoms are manifest, immediate recourse must be had to a remedy, or the serious result anticipated follows. Of all agents the solution of ammonia is the best. Two fluid drachms given in half a pint of cold water, with a little aromatic powder or tincture, will, if administered at once, give speedy relief, and shep-

herds should always have a preparation of this at hand.

It is patent that care should be exercised in feeding sheep after an attack; and if this is done, all may go well. In serious cases puncturing the rumen with the trocar is had recourse to, and is a simple operation which any intelligent shepherd might perform if instructed by a professional man. It would save many sheep in districts liable to this affection. There are some professional men who advocate the use of the probang for liberating the gas. But my experience leads me to prefer the trocar and canula, from the difficulty there is in passing the probang in serious cases.

ROBT. WARD, F. R. C. V. S.

Cheapest Time to make Pork.

R. F. asks if a full diet of grass in summer and a full diet of grain in the winter is not the cheapest plan for making pork. This, he thinks, would cost very little in summer and the chief expense would come in winter.

The chief mistake in this idea which is very prevalent is, that it gives a period of comparatively slow growth at the very time when the growth should be the most rapid. Grass is a very important food for pigs and should always be given them in season; but to let the pig live wholly upon grass is to put it back to the old slow growing condition of nature in the most favorable season for rapid growth. The skillful feeder should make the best use of his opportunities, and when the temperature is mild it takes so much less food to generate animal heat, and the extra food will produce so much more gain than in cold weather that every consideration of economy requires that some concentrated food should be given in addition to the grass. The only really profitable pig feeding requires judicious full feeding from birth till time of slaughter. One hundred pounds of grain fed in summer on grass, will produce as much gain as two hundred pounds fed in winter. All this difference is made up in temperature. Pigs do not require heavy feeding in summer to produce a larger gain than they can make in cold weather. A half ration of grain is quite sufficient in summer, and this small grain ration will pay twice the profit according to quantity of that fed in winter.

It would thus appear that with a full ration of grass should be given grain enough to produce rapid gain through the summer, and this will require much less feeding in winter to reach the same weight. The cheapest way to make pork is to feed full every day of the pigs life till sold. It is very expensive holding pigs with slow growth in the most favorable season—the summer—and then making it up in the most expensive season—the winter.—*National Live Stock Journal, Chicago.*

SWISS CATTLE.—The *Connecticut Farmer* says: "Swiss cattle are evidently growing in favor in Connecticut, and the State and local fairs from year to year show that they are steadily working their way into the different parts of the State. A new importation of ten head, purchased in Switzerland by A. R. Scott, of Worcester, Mass., arrived in New York a few days since, and are now on the farm of Mr. George W. Harris, of Wethersfield. The race is a hardy one, of excellent butter qualities and of general merit. Only a few have been imported—indeed the recent arrival is said to be only the second made, but they were introduced some twenty-five years ago, if we mistake not, by Worcester breeders, and their increase has been widely scattered."

A MASSACHUSETTS farmer says that a few years ago he had a rough, rocky pasture which was covered with briars and bushes so thick that there was very little grass upon it. He cut off the bushes and put on sheep enough to eat everything that grew upon it for four or five years. They killed all the briars and most of the bushes. He sowed on some plaster of Paris and that was all he did for it, and then he said that an acre of it was worth more and would produce more food than three would before. If a pasture is heavily stocked with sheep, and oil meal and cottonseed meal is fed to them to make up the deficiency of the food, great improvement will be made in the fertility and productiveness of the pastures. English farmers have declared that they have doubled the value of their grazing lands by feeding oil cake in the summer.

Feeding while upon Grass.

Time waits for no laggard's cattle to get into condition for winter; and none but those who have never reared cattle require to have it repeated that the most economical time for getting stock into flesh for winter is during grass season. Nor should grass alone be depended upon for young growing things, and cows in milk should each according to her requirements, have meal, bran and oil cake. This extra feeding is imperative when grass gets scant, owing to overpasturing or from drouth. Repeated trials have proved that 100 lbs. of ordinary pasture grass contains about 80 per cent. of water, and that 20 lbs. of the finer kind of wheat bran is equal to 100 lbs. of grass. Hence, if a herd is on a short allowance of grass, no one is excusable for leaving it on short allowance of food when it is so easy to make up the deficiency, and this can be so cheaply done. It is a question for every man to settle for himself, depending on the value of his land per acre, and of his cattle per head, as to how far he is warranted in supplementing his pasture grass with ground feed. We believe, however, that upon all lands of high value, and in the case of cattle of high value for breeding purposes, and for use in the dairy, free, supplemental feeding will always be found advantageous.—

National Live Stock Journal, Chicago.

A Good Farm Horse.

Dr. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, thus describes a good farm horse, in a late issue of the *Rural New Yorker*. He should be well balanced, strong and sagacious. His head should be mild, clean, long, expressive. His ear should be of medium size; his eyes full, clear and gentle. His neck should be well arched, muscular and of medium length. His shoulder should be strong and solid at the base; of good width from the elbow to the point of the shoulder, sloping moderately and strong at the top, with withers not too sharp. His back should be straight, firm, hairy, having what Virgil calls a "double-spine," and joined to the rump by an even mass of muscle. His hips should be compact rather than raw or prominent; his stifle well rounded; his rump handsomely

developed; his tail arched slightly from the attachment to the body. His legs should be straight, well corded, with strong joints and wide below the knees and hocks. The pasterns should be somewhat short but elastic. His feet should be round, open at the heel, dark-colored, with an elastic frog, and with a fine grained, tough, horny structure. His barrel should be round, his chest deep. His wind should be strong and his digestion perfect. Now a horse of this description may be of any size from 900 pounds to 1,500; of any height, from 15 hands to 16½ hands; of any color, although bays, browns, sorrels and grays are the best, and he will be capable of great endurance on the road or at the plough. He should be selected with reference to the work he is to perform and the locality in which he is to live.

THE FINLAY WHEAT.—This new variety of wheat was brought from Canada by the Agricultural Department, because highly recommended for its hardiness and great yielding qualities. Among those who received a small portion of it were Messrs Smith & Brother of Frederick county. They say of it after submitting it to a severe test.

"It is a bald wheat, hard red grain, white chaff, tillers well, the head is close and compact and contains a very large per cent. of gluten, which makes it valuable for milling purposes, &c."

To be had on application at this office, though the supply is limited. Advertisement in this number.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—We again direct attention to the next meeting of this highly valued society, which takes place in Philadelphia, on the 12th of September and continues three days. Every person interested in fruit and fruit growing will make it a point to attend. The venerable pomologist, M. P. Wilder, the president will preside and be aided by the presence and counsel of all the leading horticulturists in the Union.

For the Maryland Farmer.

A Flying Visit Through Maryland.

BY DR. ROBT. WARD, F. R. C. V. S.

Speeding through that charming line of country taken by the Western Maryland Railroad, I was, as Englishman and agriculturist most delighted and interested.

The luxuriant condition of the fields spoke loudly for your agriculturists and show prospects for them as earnest men in the tillage, and the blessings providence had bestowed on their good labor; for, although storms had passed over this lovely district, but little damage was apparent, a happy contrast to England after such storms.

The cattle around seem to be happy enough, and as far as appearance *en passant* will allow, to be in good health. So impressed was I with my visit to Hagerstown that I have an indellible recollection of it on hand for my English correspondence. Through Frederick county I have also travelled this month, and am pleased to have almost as favorable an impression. Here on the farm of Mr. G. E. Snouffer, I saw the new reaper and binder doing its work properly, but as my time did not allow me to make a close inspection, I reserve my remarks for my visit on Mr. Snouffer's kind invitation, when I shall take notes and make observations for my English friends over the sea and for your readers. From what I have seen already, I am highly delighted both with Maryland and Pennsylvania, and am sure that the old country can now take a few *wrinkles* from the new in agricultural items.

Crop Prospect in Maryland, on 1st July.

State Correspondent to U. S. Agricultural Department.

In the present year there has been planted in this State, in round numbers, 700,000 acres in corn, and although planted unusually late, the season has been favorable to its growth and it is looking well and healthy.

The wheat crop has been nearly all reaped and it proves very satisfactory, although not quite equal to the crop of last year. While much was winter-killed and lost by storms and other accidents, the spring was favorable and it recuperated rapidly, so that the crop will be an average one.

The same statements apply to rye as to wheat.

Oats, though sown late, will yield above the average crop of last year to a small extent, though the acreage is not quite up to last year.

This year, not more than 24,840 acres was planted in tobacco, a reduction of about one-third as compared with the area planted in 1879. The cut-worm proved very destructive to the early planted crop, but the hot days in June destroyed them, and the general rains of the last week of that month enabled the replanting to be done, and at present the condition of the crop is rather better than usual.

Clover, timothy and other grasses have been unusually good.

Pastures are flourishing, with the exception of a small portion of the State where drought has occurred.

The sweet potato crop is promising and largely on the increase as to its former limited area.

Irish potatoes have increased in area at least 20 per cent. over former years, and the present condition is flattering. The early crop was good and very prolific.

The peach "fall" this year was later and greater than usual, which will reduce estimates made at the time of the heavy bloom. The actual product of the crop may be set down at 2,000,000 baskets. There will be less canning than last year, owing to the large stock left over in first hands. Probably not over 500,000 baskets will be canned. About 350,000 baskets will be dried or evaporated—an increase over last year. There will be sold in the markets in and out of the State, for eating fresh, 1,000,000 baskets, and the balance of the product wasted or consumed by the producers at home. The prospect for all other fruits and nuts is very good.

We expect to spend a portion of this, and of the next month as a holiday among the farmers of the North, and hope to gather some useful information in regard to silos, stock, creameries, &c. We shall also visit the great New England Fair, Boston Fair, and other gatherings of farmers who meet for mutual instruction and improvement. What we learn, we shall try to intelligibly impart hereafter to the readers of the MARYLAND FARMER.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Chats with the Ladies for August.

BY PATUXENT PLANTER.

Too Much of a Lady.

" It isn't the loveliest thing to be sure,
 To dabble in cooking and dishes,
 But never a home was kept tidy and pure
 By dainty, aesthetical wishes.
 I'm free to confess there is something in life
 More attractive than putting a stitch in,
 And many a weary, industrious wife
 Isn't deeply in love with her kitchen.
 " But duty is duty, and dirt always dirt,
 And only the *lazy* deny it;
 Crocheting is nicer than making a shirt,
 But man never yet was clothed by it.
 To sit in a parlor in indolent ease
 Till one grows all fragile and fady.
 Or flounce through the street, silly gazers to please,
 Is being too much of a lady.
 " Too much of a lady to darn up her hose,
 Or govern her house with acumen,
 Too much of a lady wherever she goes
 To ever be much of a woman;
 The muscles that God made are useless to her
 Except to be wrapped up in satin,
 And as for an intellect—she would prefer
 A bonnet to mastering Latin.
 " Too much of lady to own a grand heart,
 To be a true daughter or Mother;
 Too much of a lady to bear the brave part
 That ne'er can be borne by another."

An intimate, practical knowledge of the everyday duties of life and necessary acquirements to make social life pleasant, is in my humble judgment, the pure and real *higher education* that a large majority of our girls want to make their futures happy. The homely lines above quoted express forcibly my meaning. I feel embarrassed, because to my class of readers—ladies of high degree—plain talk about the kitchen and other menial household duties may seem boorish and at least distasteful, but as I mean for the best and have at heart only the best desires to advance the happiness of the much loved sex, I shall hesitate not, to express my sentiments based in truth and life-long experience, that those who are wise may be benefitted, while the foolish virgins may heed not until the bridegroom cometh, when they will regret that their lamps were neglected while they had the time to supply the oil, and find that they are unable to throw any light upon the pathway or add to the material comforts of the bridegroom's future life. Oh! how often is this the case? A lovely girl, surrounded with riches, marries with no thought that ever circumstances will occur to require her to show her servant how to cook or clean, much less that she will have to do it herself, without even the most ignorant help. Yet, such is life! Every day colossal fortunes tumble, and the millionaire of to-day is the beggar to-mor.

row. Then, with what wonder and admiration do we behold the lovely child of fortune, bend like the graceful willow to the storm, humbly yielding, but never breaking, at once refreshing her mind with the early lessons she learned at her academy, the practical *higher education* she was taught and *practiced* as pastime, and for which she is now so thankful, because that dormant knowledge now becomes active and affords through her exertions, comforts and joys to those she loves, smoothing their rugged paths and stimulating greater exertions against troubles, by the cheerful serenity of her temper and the apparent ease with which she performs the humblest duties of cook, chambermaid and seamstress. These rude occupations and laborious employments made light and lovely by the skill and refinement that beauty, dignity and an educated mind has, by *higher education*, thrown over ignorant, toilsome labor. Mind becomes the queen over matter. The educated mistress becomes the accomplished maid. Did I hear some heretofore much tried husband exclaim—"thanks to God for this change, my wife is incomparable, I never enjoyed life or eat a decent meal, or knew what riches life had in store, until I became bankrupt and my sweet wife forgot fashionable life and returned to the lessons of *higher education* for women, available under adverse circumstances.

We are apt to sneer at the nobility of Europe, and as a rule, they have so in-bred that the majority, both males and females, are fools, yet the noble Queen of England is an exception. Her daughters are taught all that their mental abilities are capable of acquiring in the sciences and languages, both living and dead, in the accomplishments of music and dancing and womanly exercises, but yet in her wisdom, they may be experts in all these matters, if they cannot clean a room, set a table or dress a dish, make and bake a cake or bread to defy criticism, they are not fit to become wives of a Lorne, or a sharer of the grandest throne in Europe, that of Prussia. What an example to her people! Once a week each daughter in turn to compound and bake with her own hands, a cake, and with flowers and fruits gathered and arranged by herself, to send to their sister, the Royal Princess of Prussia. And this is to be no ordinary procedure, the cake is to be first-class, and the fruits and flowers arranged artistically and with an effect few fruiterers or self-educated bouquet makers can aspire to,

I am not much of a royalty worshipper, but I

mention this as an example that I hope may have some effect among our women, who, I am bold to say, are too apt to hunt Europe for husbands who have extinct titles and castles aux Spain, rather than wed with an honest, brave, American plebeian, who is not ashamed to admit his mediocrity in self, but too proud to fall back upon a defunct ancestry and riches that exist in imagination, castles that rest on imaginary foundations, washed by rivers that only mad poets have dreamed of, and which the diligent search of adventurers have never found enough of to warrant a suit at law for their recovery.

In a word, my advice is, that every girl, rich or poor, while acquiring learning in the higher walks of science and literature, should be taught the elements of house-keeping, such as the correct principles of dusting and sweeping, (the latter is an art,) cooking plain dishes, marketing so as to know the various sorts of meats, vegetables, &c., and how to distinguish the good from the bad. How to darn, to knit, and to sew neatly. A girl may do fine needlework, crochet and embroider, but can't darn a stocking neatly, or sew on a button. Can do up a skirt or a tuckered muslin cuff, but cannot properly laundry a shirt. May make a cup of coffee, but cannot broil a steak to the exact turn that the captious lord may exactly want at that moment.

More anon about this, unless I weary your patience, or worse still, I offend you with my plain talk. It gives me pleasure to say that Mrs. Maurice has lately established the "Maryland University School" for young ladies, in Baltimore, where the collegiate or learned courses may be availed of, and where all the fashionable acquirements and accomplishments are to be accessible to the pupils, but where, to a great extent, *home rule* and motherly education will be given, by which the most learned of the pupils, if they choose, can be taught the principles of housekeeping in all its branches, and not only ornamental but useful and necessary needlework, that is of every day importance in a family. This peculiar blending of science and practice, this union of the ornamental and useful, this intermingling of learning and labor, with continuous attention to fitting each pupil for future life in all its phases of poverty and riches, is what I learn will be her aim, and what I desire to see introduced in our schools for the "Higher Education of Women," for their own good, but more for the general peace and happiness of my fellow man who views celibacy as sinful.

Wells' "Rough on Corns."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns" 15c. Quick, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

Publications Received.

We are gratified at the receipt from the author, Edward H. Elwell, Esq., of a copy of his well written, elegantly printed and profusely illustrated "*Portland and Vicinity*." It gave us great pleasure, because most of the scenes depicted revive vividly our recollections of the past.

THE BAD BOY ABROAD.—By W. T. Gray, published by J. S. Ogilvie & Co., 31 Rose street, N. Y., price 25 cents. It is quite as amusing and jolly as was the same *bad boy* at home which gave so many hearty laughs to those who seldom relax their gravity.

We are indebted to D. P. Penhallow, B. S., who has charge of the experiment department of Houghton farm, for a copy of Nos. 1 and 2, of Series III of the reports in the experiment department on the diseases of plants. These numbers refer particularly to the normal condition of vegetable structure, with reference to cell contents in connection with peach yellows.

This malady has cost immense sums of money to the peach grower and has ruined several. If the investigations of Mr. Penhallow prove to be instrumental in remedying this evil, he will receive the blessings of thousands, and an ample reward for his patient researches into the causes. He thinks he has discovered a safe remedy. See what is said on pages 255 and 256 about his theory. We will give his own words in our next issue.

HINTS FROM HESIOD.—Published by A. Brentana & Co., Washington, D. C. Price 25 cents. Is a neatly gotten up translation of some of the agricultural reflections of Hesiod, and the praises of rural life by Horace.

BECK'S History of the Poland-China Swine. L. Baker & Co., Wheeling. Price 25 cents.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, made by request to Hon. Geo B. Loring, being an investigation of the scientific and economic relations of the sorghum sugar industry. It is highly interesting just at this time.

A MANUAL ON POULTRY, prepared under the direction of J. T. Henderson, Commissioner of Agriculture, of Georgia. This is a brief essay,

well illustrated, and of great practical value to all beginners in poultry raising. It is such as these compendiums scattered broad-cast among the people that do so much good and repay for the expenses incurred in keeping up such offices. Professors who issue from time to time such very erudite essays, clothed in terms that are hieroglyphics to the masses, indeed to all but students high up in the 'ologies, that they are no good to anybody, and even the authors gain no credit, for they are not read, because not understood.

Journalistic.

The Farm, Field and Fireside, whose advertisement appears in another column, will be sent 6 months for 50 cents. It is a well established and interesting journal.

Dio Lewis' Monthly, is an instructive and very interesting monthly, devoted to Sanitary Science. \$2.50 a year. Published by Clarke Brothers, 68-69 Bible House, N. Y.

MR. GRANT PARRISH, of Washington city, formerly of the *Poultry Bulletin*, has engaged in a new venture. He has started a semi-monthly journal devoted to field sports and fancy and pet stock, which should, and doubtless will, be a success. *The Sporting World* is the paper's title and the subscription price is 75 cents per year.

Catalogues Received.

Catalogue of St. John's College for 1883-1884, with the President's address at Commencement of 1883.

Maryland Institute, Schools of Art and Design, with report of the President and the eloquent addresses of Charles J. Bonaparte and J. M. Cushing, at the commencement of 1883. We wish we had room for some extracts from Mr. Bonaparte's address as they present some novel and strong points. Novel, because they have been lost sight of in late years, and education of the masses has become very different from what it was intended to be by the original designers of the great scheme by which the whole people should gratuitously have a plain, substantial education.

The Dederick Hay, Straw and Grain Reporter.—The Fall edition contains some valuable statistics in regard to these crops besides full explanations of the Dederick Manufactures, Albany, N. Y.

From Col. F. C. Goldsborough of Easton, Md. Catalogue descriptive of his Oxford Down sheep, prices, &c.

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Devil Among Rats plays sad havoc with rats and mice; use; as the cost will be only 10 cents to rid your premises effectually of all vermin.